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NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY

**Notices,**

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

COMMERCE.

TREATIES

*Signed in Congress at Vienna, June 9, 1815.*

WITH THE

ACTS THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament,*

BY COMMAND OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT,  
1816.

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WHEN the overflowing mass of mankind wandered to distant settlements, and formed Kingdoms and States, separated by extensive Oceans, or almost impassable deserts, from their original habitation, Nature derived consolation from the impulse of a principle, which she had carefully implanted in the human heart. To every country was allotted the power of producing the necessities of life; but, these did not limit the desires of man. He still hankered after somewhat, known or supposed to exist among his brethren; and they, in return, desired to receive from him proofs of his good fortune, specimens of the bounties of nature, which contributed to his enjoyments, or of the labours of his ingenuity, by which he increased the number of his conveniences, or augmented the stores of his wealth.

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The productions of different countries, exchanged by means of travellers, who derived a profit from their adventures, constituted Commerce: and whether those travellers formed caravans, and crossed vast wastes of sterile sand, or fleets, adventured on tumultuous waves, their object was the same; they interchanged the commodities of distant regions. Nature had hoped that these mutual benefits would preserve that fraternal affection among the tribes of man, the interruption of which she contemplated with pain: for all must be thoroughly convinced, that Commerce could be continued, only while friendship prevailed; and while harmony of sentiment, or at least, a spirit of forbearance, diffused its protecting influence throughout the whole of human feelings.

The establishment of Commerce, is almost the same as prohibition of war; where the occupation of rage is the spreading of misery, every thought is on the stretch to devise means of present shelter; imagination cannot be allowed to roam abroad in quest of foreign enjoyments. Where Peace sits side by side with Prosperity, the desire of obtaining may be encouraged to prompt the ability to obtain. Whoever, therefore, determines to prohibit war, let him encourage commerce. Whoever can establish commerce, ensures peace. Whoever regulates commerce by permanent regulations, does more than the most solemn treaties towards confirming the pacific disposition of nations; he reduces to practice, what otherwise were barren theory; whereas, in active operation, every day

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adds strength, with increasing effect, derived equally from the force of conviction, and from the unlimitable power of habit.

It was not enough, then, that the Statesmen lately assembled to deliberate on the welfare of Europe, should resolve on the termination of war; nor that they should institute masses of political power, combining into one the abilities and the interests of many; nor that they should endeavour, by obtaining the most dignified protection for such associations, to ensure their stability; all these were but introductory and feeble principles, however desirable it might be to call them into exercise, without the addition of a more powerful motive, by which the whole might be braced into one, and every day in succession augment the influence of that common bond, for which each in its place, and each in its turn, must depend on the invigorating power of commerce.

Commerce is a practical thing: the philosopher in his closet knows little of the mode of conducting it. He conceives, indeed, the nature of the transit of goods by land and by water; but the waggoner, who buckles a pair of horses to the shafts, or the boatman, whose brawny arm forces the re-acting pole against the banks of a river, or dips the elastic oar into the stream, does more towards forwarding commerce, than the man absorbed in contemplation and study. Inland commerce differs from that carried on by the ocean; and the local characters of rivers, or of roads, give peculiar features to means of transit, against which resistance or complaint is useless.

Where water carriage can be had, goods may be transported in bulk; weight is of comparatively small consideration. This naturally directs attention to the Rivers of a country; and, in the case before us, to those of the Continent especially. But, the slightest inspection of a map demonstrates, that the principal rivers of Europe run through different sovereignties, and that any Sovereign who possesses establishments on both banks of a river, possesses a power to impede, or oppress, or even to prohibit, the traffic, of which the stream

under his dominion is the thoroughfare. A Sovereign, whose states are situated about half way in the course of a river, is able to interrupt the communication between the countries above and below his own; by suspending their intercourse, he distresses them both. But against such arbitrary acts, it is the duty of neighbouring Sovereigns to provide; and that effectually, by solemn stipulations.

If ever there was an occasion that demanded the regulation and settlement of mutual interests, it was that which lately occurred, after the great and universal derangement of the European Continent. The professed maxims of ordinary times had been totally annulled; not by compact, but by force. That force subdued, the question arose, whether to renew the ancient regulations, or so much of them only as experience had sanctioned, or whether a more advantageous system might not be devised and applied, in behalf of commerce. We may be pardoned, if we suppose this commerce to begin at our own island, and therefore place first the facilities afforded to the transit of British commodities.

Britain must send all her merchandise intended for Continental consumption to Continental ports. If subject to foreign power, the political enmity or friendship of that power exposes British property to the consequences of political fluctuations. A station under her own protection, has no such disadvantage: and a Port at the mouth of a river offers a valuable opportunity of circulating goods, so far as that river forms a channel of communication. Such a port is Embden: directly opposite the most commercial coast of our Island, and within a few days sail of our metropolis. It is worth our while, to consider the mutual stipulations made on this subject, in the thirtieth Article of the General Treaty of Peace.

#### PORT OF EMBDEN.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Britannic Majesty, King of Hanover, animated with the desire of entirely equalising the advantages of the commerce of the Ems and of the Port of Embden, and of rendering them common to their respective subjects, have agreed on this head to what follows:

1. The Hanoverian Government engages to cause to be executed, at its expence, in the years 1815 and 1816, the works which a Commission, composed partly of Artists, and to be immediately appointed by Prussia and Hanover, shall deem necessary to render navigable that part of the river of Ems which extends from the Prussian frontier to its mouth, and to keep it, after the execution of such works, always in the same state in which those works shall have placed it for the benefit of navigation.

2. The Prussian subjects shall be allowed to import and export, by the port of Embden, all kinds of provisions, productions and goods, whether natural or artificial, and to keep in the town of Embden, warehouses, wherein to place the said goods for two years, dating from their arrival in the town, without their being subject to any other inspection than that to which those of the Hanoverian subjects are liable.

3. The Prussian vessels and merchants of the same nation, shall not pay for navigation, for exportation or importation of merchandize, or for warehousing, any other tolls or duties than those charged upon the Hanoverian subjects. These tolls and duties shall be regulated by agreement between Prussia and Hanover, and no alteration shall be introduced into the Tarif hereafter, but by mutual consent. The privileges and liberties just specified extend equally to those Hanoverian subjects who navigate that part of the river Ems which remains to the King of Prussia.

4. Prussian subjects shall not be compellable to employ the merchants of Embden for the trade they carry on with that port; they shall be at liberty to dispose of their commodities either to the inhabitants of the town or to foreigners, without paying any other duties than those to which the Hanoverian subjects are subjected, and which cannot be raised but by mutual consent.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, on His part, engages to grant to Hanoverian subjects the free navigation of the canal of the Stecknitz, so as not to exact from them any other duties than those which shall be paid by the inhabitants of the Duchy of Lauenburg. His Prussian Majesty engages, besides, to insure these advantages to Hanoverian subjects, should He hereafter cede the Duchy of Lauenburg to another Sovereign.

Thus the King of Great Britain, as King of Hanover, has liberated the passage of the Ems from the interference of a foreign power, and obtained un-

obstructed an entrance into the heart of Germany: at the same time the King of Prussia has consulted the convenience of his subjects; and thus the cessions on both sides are equal.

#### INLAND NAVIGATION.

But, it cannot be denied that after the liberty of the open sea, and of a port, is secured, the Rivers become the natural channels of inland traffic. To regulate these, then, is of little less importance than to place the facilities of a port of landing on the basis of honourable accommodation. These have not been overlooked, as the following articles prove.

#### ARTICLE CVIII.

The Powers whose states are separated or crossed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate, by common consent, all that regards its navigation. For this purpose they will name Commissioners, who shall assemble, at latest within six months after the termination of the Congress, and who shall adopt, as the bases of their proceedings, the principles established by the following articles.

#### ARTICLE CIX.

The navigation of the rivers, along their whole course, referred to in the preceding Article, from the point where each of them becomes navigable, to its mouth, shall be entirely free, and shall not, in respect to commerce, be prohibited to any one; it being understood that the regulations established with regard to the police of this navigation, shall be respected; as they will be framed alike for all, and as favourable as possible to the commerce of all nations.

#### ARTICLE CX.

The system that shall be established both for the collection of the duties and for the maintenance of the police, shall be, as nearly as possible, the same along the whole course of the river; and shall also extend, unless particular circumstances prevent it, to those of its branches and junctions, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different states.

#### ARTICLE CXI.

The duties on navigation shall be regulated in an uniform and settled manner, and with as little reference as possible to the different quality of the merchandize, in order that a minute examination of the cargo may be rendered unnecessary, except with a view to prevent fraud and eva-

sion. The amount of the duties, which shall in no case exceed those now paid, shall be determined by local circumstances, which scarcely allow of a general rule in this respect. The Tarif shall, however, be prepared in such a manner as to encourage commerce by facilitating navigation; for which purpose the duties established upon the Rhine, and now in force on that river, may serve as an approximating rule for its construction.

The Tarif once settled, no increase shall take place therein, except by the common consent of the states bordering on the rivers; nor shall the navigation be burdened with any other duties than those fixed in the regulation.

#### ARTICLE CXII.

The offices for the collection of duties, the number of which shall be reduced as much as possible, shall be determined upon in the above regulation, and no change shall afterwards be made, but by common consent, unless any of the states bordering on the rivers should wish to diminish the number of those which exclusively belong to the same.

#### ARTICLE CXIII.

Each state bordering on the rivers is to be at the expense of keeping in good repair the towing paths, which pass through its territory, and of maintaining the necessary works through the same extent in the channels of the river, in order that no obstacle may be experienced to the navigation.

The intended regulation shall determine the manner in which the states bordering on the rivers are to participate in these latter works, where the opposite banks belong to different governments.

#### ARTICLE CXIV.

There shall no where be established store house, port, or forced harbour duties. Those already existing shall be preserved for such time only as the states bordering on rivers (without regard to the local interest of the place or the country where they are established) shall find them necessary or useful to navigation and commerce in general.

#### ARTICLE CXV.

The custom-houses belonging to the states bordering on rivers shall not interfere in the duties of navigation. Regulations shall be established to prevent officers of the customs, in the exercise of their functions, throwing obstacles in the way of the navigation; but care shall be taken, by means of a strict police on the bank, to preclude every attempt of the inhabitants to smuggle goods, through the medium of boatmen.

#### ARTICLE CXVI.

Every thing expressed in the preceding Articles shall be settled by a general arrangement, in which there shall also be comprised whatever may need an ulterior determination.

The arrangement once settled, shall not be changed, but by and with the consent of all the states bordering on rivers, and they shall take care to provide for its execution with due regard to circumstances and locality.

#### ARTICLE CXVII.

The particular regulations relative to the navigation of the Rhine, the Necker, the Main, the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, such as they are annexed to the present Act, shall have the same force and validity as if they were textually inserted herein.

“To encourage Commerce by facilitating Navigation”—a most praise-worthy intention; and the very best of all institutions for the prolongation of peace. This deserves further elucidation; we therefore insert some of the regulations respecting Rivers, from an annexed Act of Agreement between Austria and Russia, in reference to Poland.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

The navigation of all the rivers and canals throughout the whole extent of the ancient kingdom of Poland, (as it existed before the year 1772) to their mouths, as well in ascending as in descending, shall be free, so as not to be interdicted to any inhabitant of the Polish Provinces, subject to either the Russian or Austrian government.

The same liberty of passage and navigation is reciprocally permitted upon the streams or rivers which, not being navigable at present, may become so in future, as well as upon canals which may hereafter be cut. The same principles shall be adopted in favour of the above-mentioned subjects, in regard to their frequenting ports at which they may arrive by the navigation of the said rivers and canals.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

The tonnage and towage duties shall be alike on both rivers; the watermen shall nevertheless be obliged to conform to the regulations of the existing Police with regard to the mode of internal navigation.

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

In order to secure still further this liberty of navigation, and to remove every obstacle for the future, the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to establish only one



kind of duty on shipping, proportioned to the burthen or tonnage of the vessel, or its lading. Commissioners shall be named on both sides to regulate the duty, which shall be at a moderate rate, and be solely applied to maintaining the rivers and canals in question, in a navigable state. This duty, once approved of by the two Courts, shall be changed only by common consent. The same rule shall be observed with regard to the Boards which shall regulate the collection of the said duty.

If, however, either of the two Contracting Powers should, at his own expense, establish a new canal, the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall never be subjected to higher duties on navigation than those of his His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

In this respect each party shall be considered on a perfect equality.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII.

The two High Contracting Parties, with the view of giving greater scope to the commercial relations, especially between Brody and Odessa, and *vice versa*, have agreed to grant the most perfect liberty in favour of the transit of merchandize, throughout all parts of ancient Poland. The duties to be collected on this account shall be as moderate as possible, and such as are levied on the merchants, or subjects of the most favoured nations.

In like manner, it is stipulated between Sardinia and Austria, that

In those places where the *Thalweg* of the Po forms the frontier, it is agreed, that the changes which the course of the river may undergo shall not, in future, in any way affect the property of the islands therein contained.

The *Thalweg*, as we understand it, is not the *middle of the river*, equidistant from its banks; but, the deepest channel of the river, affording the best passage to craft.

After Rivers, Roads are certainly the greatest facility to commerce; and these require to be regulated on judicious principles, as well for trade, as to avoid the semblance of political offence. We instance that between Sardinia and Geneva.

#### FREEDOM OF ROADS.

In order to ensure the commercial and military communications of the town of Geneva with the canton of Vaud, and the rest of Switzerland; and with a view to fulfil, in that respect, the 4th Article of

the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, His Most Christian Majesty consents so to place the line of custom-houses, that the road which leads from Geneva into Switzerland by Versoy, shall, at all times, be free, and that neither the post nor travellers, nor the transport of Merchandize, shall be interrupted by any examination of the officers of the customs, nor subjected to any duty.

It is equally understood, that the passage of Swiss troops on this road shall not, in any manner, be obstructed.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia also agrees, that the communication between the canton of Geneva and the Vallais, by the road of the Simplon, shall be established, in the same manner as it has been agreed to by France, between Geneva and the canton of Vaud, by the route of Versoy. A free communication shall also be at all times granted for the Genevese troops, between the territory of Geneva and the jurisdiction of Jussy, and such facilities shall be allowed as may be necessary for proceeding by the Lake to the road of the Simplon.

On the other hand, an exemption from all duties of transit shall be granted for all merchandize and goods which, coming from the states of His Majesty the King of Sardinia and the free port of Genoa, shall traverse the road called the Simplon in its whole extent, through the Vallais and the state of Geneva. This exemption shall, however, be confined to the transit, and shall extend neither to the tolls established for the maintenance of the road, nor to duties levied on merchandize or goods intended to be sold or consumed in the interior. The same reservation shall apply to the communication granted to the Swiss between the Vallais and the canton of Geneva; and the different Governments, shall for this purpose take such measures as, by common agreement, they shall judge necessary, either for taxation or for preventing contraband trade in their territories, respectively.

We proceed now to the concerns of individuals,—to those of Corporations, and of Religious Establishments;—Establishments which, when judiciously administered, are well worthy of Monarchs' care.

#### ARTICLE XX.

His Majesty the King of Prussia promises to direct that proper care be taken relative to whatever may affect the property and interests of the respective subjects, upon the most liberal principles.

The present article shall be observed, particularly with regard to the concerns of those individuals who possess property both under the Prussian and Saxon Governments, to the commerce of Leipsic, and to all other objects of the same nature; and, in order that the individual liberty of the inhabitants, both of the ceded and other provinces, may not be infringed, they shall be allowed to emigrate from one territory to the other, without being exempted, however, from military service, and after fulfilling the formalities required by the laws. They may also remove their property without being subject to any fine or drawback (*Abzugs-geld*.)

## ARTICLE XXI.

The communities, corporations and religious establishments, and those for public instruction in the provinces ceded by His Majesty the King of Saxony to Prussia, or in the provinces and districts remaining to His Saxon Majesty, shall preserve their property, whatever changes they may undergo, as well as the rents becoming due to them, according to the act of their foundation, or which they have acquired by a legal title since that period under the Prussian and Saxon Governments; and neither party shall interfere in the administration and in the collection of the revenues, provided that they be conducted in a manner conformable to the laws, and that the charges be defrayed, to which all property or rents of the like nature are subjected, in the territory in which they occur.

## ARTICLE XXII.

No individual domiciliated in the provinces which are under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Saxony, any more than an individual domiciliated in those which by the present Treaty pass under the dominion of the King of Prussia, shall be molested in his person, his property, rents, pensions or revenues of any kind, in his rank or dignities, nor be prosecuted or called to account in any manner, for any part which he, either in a civil or military capacity, may have taken in the events that have occurred since the commencement of the war; terminated by the Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May 1814. This Article equally extends to those who, not being domiciliated in either part of Saxony, may possess in it landed property, rents, pensions or revenues of any kind.

## FREE CITIES.

Free Cities are a species of Sovereignty of which Britons can form but imperfect conceptions. We have no city, which

is in itself a Sovereignty, though all have corporate interests, corporate property, and corporate powers.

These Continental instances of local dominion, are not merely interesting, they are instructive. The first instance is,

## FRANCKFORT.

The city of Franckfort, with its territory, such as it was in 1803, is declared free, and shall constitute a part of the Germanic League. Its institutions shall be founded upon the principle of a perfect equality of rights for the different sects of the Christian religion. This equality of rights shall extend to all civil and political rights, and shall be observed in all matters of government and administration. The disputes which may arise, whether in regard to the establishment of the constitution, or in regard to its maintenance, shall be referred to the Germanic Diet, and can only be decided by the same.

## CRACOW.

But, the most complete instance of a Free City, is, that of Cracow; and, as it may be desirable to become acquainted with what a Free City is,—and with what privileges Monarchs, always deemed despotic, by our countrymen, have thought proper to invest a Free City, we insert this Constitution at length.—The phrase employed at one time most abundantly of “the Magnanimous Sovereigns,” may be justified or condemned from their views and appointments, on such a civil case, when the whole power of creation was in their hands, more effectually, than from their conduct at the head of armies. Military reasons may determine on proceedings not precisely those which might be wished; and these admit of no delay: the formation of a state like that of Cracow, was not in equal haste, and we see in this Constitution the result of Princely deliberations. The character, extent, privileges, and advantages of this city are thus expressed in the General Treaty of Peace.

The town of Cracow, with its territory, is declared to be for ever a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

## ARTICLE VII.

The territory of the Free Town of Cracow shall have for its frontier upon the left bank of the Vistula, a line, which,

beginning at the spot near the village of Wolica, where a stream falls into the Vistula, shall ascend this stream by Clo, and Koscielniki as far as Czulice, so that these villages may be included in the district of the free town of Cracow: from thence passing along the frontiers of these villages, the line shall continue by Dziekanowice, Garlice, Tomaszou, Karniowice, which shall also remain in the territory of Cracow, to the point where the limit begins which separates the district of Krzeszowice from that of Olkusz, from thence it shall follow this limit between the two said provinces, till it reaches the frontiers of Silesian Prussia.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, wishing particularly to facilitate as much as possible on His part, the commercial relations and good neighbourhood between Galicia and the free towns of Cracow, grants for ever to the town of Podgorze, the privileges of a free commercial town, such as are enjoyed by the town of Brody. This liberty of commerce shall extend to a distance of 500 toises from the barrier of the suburbs of the town of Podgorze. In consequence of this perpetual concession, which nevertheless shall not affect the rights of sovereignty of His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, the Austrian custom-houses shall be established only in places situated beyond that limit. No military establishment shall be formed that can menace the neutrality of Cracow, or obstruct the liberty of commerce which His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty grants to the town and district of Podgorze.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia engage to respect, and to cause to be always respected, the neutrality of the free town of Cracow and its territory. No armed force shall be introduced upon any pretence whatever.

On the other hand it is understood and expressly stipulated that no asylum shall be afforded in the free town and territory of Cracow, to fugitives, deserters and persons under prosecution, belonging to the country of either of the High Powers aforesaid; and in the event of the demand of their surrender by the competent authorities, such individuals shall be arrested and given up without delay, and conveyed, under a proper escort, to the guard appointed to receive them at the frontier.

The following Articles are comprized in a Treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of which Cracow is the immediate object.

#### ARTICLE IV.

In pursuance of this concession, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has determined to grant permission for the city of Cracow to extend its bridges over to the right bank of the Vistula, and to fasten its boats at those places through which it has always been in the habit of communicating with Podgorze. The city shall be at the expense of repairing the bank where its bridges are anchored or moored. It shall be also at the expense of repairing the bridges, as well as the ferry-boats provided for the season, when a bridge of boats cannot be maintained.

Should there, however, be any relaxation, neglect, or ill-will, in the establishment, the three Courts shall, if any such facts be proved, order such a police, at the charge of the town, as may be competent to guard against any abuses of this description in future.

#### ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a joint Commission shall be appointed, composed of an equal number of commissioners and engineers, to mark out the line of demarcation, to place the boundary-posts, to describe the angles and bearings, and to construct a map containing a local description, so that no misunderstanding or doubt may in future arise upon these points. The boundary-posts describing the territory of Cracow, shall be numbered and marked with the arms of the Power bordering on that territory, and those of the free city of Cracow. The frontiers of the Austrian territory, opposite to that of Cracow, being formed by the *Thalweg* of the Vistula, the Austrian boundary-posts shall be fixed on the right bank of that river. The circle comprehending the free commercial territory of Podgorze shall be pointed out by particular posts, marked with the arms of Austria, and bearing the inscription, "Free Line of Commerce." Wolny, Okrog, Dłahandlu.

In order to facilitate the provisioning the city and territory of Cracow, the three High Courts consent to allow fire-wood, coals, and every other article of first necessity, freely to pass and repass through the territory of the city of Cracow.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE FREE CITY OF CRACOW.

ARTICLE I. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is confirmed as the religion of the country.

II. Every sect of the Christian religion is free, and cannot constitute any difference with regard to social rights.

III. The existing rights of the Agriculturist, shall be maintained. The law knows no distinction among citizens, protecting all alike. The law protects also the sects which are tolerated.

IV. The government of the free city of Cracow and its territory, shall be vested in a Senate, composed of twelve members, called Senators, and a President.

V. Nine of the Senators, including the President, shall be elected by the Assembly of Representatives; the remaining four shall be chosen by the Chapter and the Academy, each of which shall have the right of returning two of their members to the Senate.

VI. Six members shall be appointed for life. The President of the Senate shall remain in office for three years, with the power of being re-elected. Half of the remaining senators shall retire from the Senate every year, to make room for the newly elected; the three members who are to vacate their seats at the end of the first year, shall be regulated according to age; that is to say, the youngest members shall go out first. With regard to the four senators elected by the Chapter and Academy, two of them shall remain in office for life; the other two shall be replaced at the end of every year.

VII. The members of the secular clergy, and of the University, as well as the owners of land, houses, or any other kind of property, who pay fifty Polish florins land tax; all proprietors of manufactories, merchants, and all who are registered as members of the Exchange, distinguished artists, and professors of schools, shall as soon as they have attained the required age, have the political right of voting. They may also be elected, provided they fulfil the other conditions which the law enjoins.

VIII. The members of the Administration shall be appointed by the Senate, which has the privilege of dismissing at pleasure, public officers employed under its authority. It has likewise the nomination to ecclesiastical livings, the presentation to which belongs to the State; with the exception of four places in the chapter, which shall be reserved for the doctors of the faculties discharging the offices of instructors, and to which places the Academy shall appoint.

IX. The city of Cracow with its territory shall be divided into city and country communes. The former shall, each of them, as far as local circumstances may permit, have a population of two thousand souls, and the latter three thousand five hundred, at least. Each of these communes

shall have a Mayor, freely elected and charged with carrying the orders of Government into effect. In the country communes, mayoralties may be discharged by deputy, if circumstances require it.

X. The assembly of Representatives shall meet in the month of December each year, and their sitting shall not exceed four weeks. The legislative power shall be vested in this assembly; it shall examine the annual accounts of the public administration, and shall prepare the budget every year; it shall elect the members of the Senate, according to the contents of the organic Article in this respect; the election of Judges is also vested in this assembly, and they shall have the right (by a majority of two-thirds) to impeach public officers, of whatever rank, if suspected of embezzling money, or guilty of exaction, or of any other abuse in the discharge of their offices, and to bring them before the Supreme Court of Justice.

XI. The assembly of Representatives shall be composed;

1. Of the deputies of communes, each electing one.

2. Of three members chosen by the Senate.

3. Of three prelates, appointed by the Chapter.

4. Of three doctors of the faculties, appointed by the University.

5. Of six magistrates of arbitration, actually in office, who shall serve in rotation. The President of the Committee shall be chosen from the three members appointed by the Senate. No project of a law, tending to introduce any alteration in an existing law or regulation, shall be proposed to the Committee of Representatives, unless it shall have been previously communicated to the Senate, and have received their sanction by a majority.

XII. The assembly of Representatives shall employ itself in framing a civil and criminal code of laws, and in regulating the forms of proceeding. They shall appoint without delay a Committee to prepare the same, in the framing of which due regard shall be had to the local circumstances of the country, and to the habits of the people. Two members of the Senate shall be attached to this Committee.

XIII. If a law has not received the consent of seven-eighths of the Representatives, and if the Senate declares, by a majority of nine votes, that the public interest requires it to be submitted again to the consideration of the Legislators, it shall be

referred a second time to the decision of the Assembly of the following year. If it be an object of finance, the law of the preceding year shall remain in force until the new law has passed.

XIV. The assembly of Representatives shall appoint a Magistrate of Arbitration to every district, consisting of not less than six thousand souls. He shall exercise his functions for three years. Besides his duty as Arbitrator, his business shall be to watch over the interests of minors, as well as to take cognisance of all suits relating to funds and landed property belonging to the State, or to public institutions. Upon all matters referred to him in his double capacity, he shall communicate with the youngest Senator, whose special duty it shall be to attend to the interest of minors, and to actions of law concerning funds or landed property of the State.

XV. There shall be a Court of "First Instance," and a Court of Appeal. Three Judges in the former, and four in the latter Court, including their Presidents, shall hold their appointments for life. The other judges attached to each of these Courts, to the number which local circumstances may require, shall depend upon the free election of the communes, and shall remain in office no longer than the period specified in the organic laws. These two Courts shall try causes of all descriptions, whatever be their nature, or the rank of the parties. If the decision of both Courts be alike, no further appeal can be had. If their verdicts are essentially at variance, or if the Academy, after having examined the written pleadings, declare that there is ground for a complaint of a violation of law, or that the essential forms of proceeding have not been observed in a civil cause, as well with regard to sentences inflicting capital or ignominious punishment, the suit shall again be brought before the Court of Appeal; but in this case, there shall be added to the ordinary number of Judges, all the Magistrates of Arbitration belonging to the city, and four individuals, two of whom shall be chosen by each of the leading parties concerned, from among the citizens. Three Judges are necessary to give judgment in the first instance, five in the second, and seven in the last resort.

XVI. The supreme Court appointed to try such causes as are referred to in the tenth Article, shall be composed;

1. Of five Representatives, drawn by lot.
2. Of three Members of the Senate, elected by that assembly.

3. Of the Presidents of the two Courts of Justice.

4. Of four Magistrates of Arbitration in their turn.

5. Of three citizens, chosen by the public officer brought to trial.

Nine members are necessary to pronounce the sentence.

XVII. Civil and criminal causes are to be decided in open court. In the mode of proceeding, (and, in the first instance, in causes strictly criminal) the institution of Juries shall be introduced, and adapted to the local situation of the country, and to the information and character of the inhabitants.

XVIII. The judiciary body is independent.

This Constitution, we see, provides for the free exercise of Religion, although it confirms a Church Establishment, in the first place, and before it proceeds to institute civil authorities or municipal powers;—And this, be it remembered, is an agreement between the Emperor of Austria, a Catholic Sovereign, the King of Prussia, a Protestant, and the Emperor of Russia, a member of the Greek Church. We augur from this that Potentates of all parties are convinced of the necessity, and the Duty of Religious Toleration.

The principles of Representative Government, are the second particular deserving notice. Part of the Representative body is to be elected by one class of Constituents; part by another: uniting popularity with dignity.

To render this more effectual, those who are entitled to vote are particularized: not the man who has nothing to lose; not the man only who possesses wealth; whoever contributes moderately to the public welfare, whoever is duly registered, is qualified to vote.

That all these precautions taken in behalf of Commerce, strengthened by stipulations and institutions in favour of general Liberty may be effectual, all must wish:—that they may be durable, all must devoutly desire;—but none will more sincerely rejoice in such felicity than the writer and his coadjutors who, in these articles, have humbly endeavoured to set before the Public the plans devised and adopted for perpetuating the Peace now so happily achieved.



*The Congress of Vienna.* By M. de Pradt. Translated from the French. 8vo. pp. 240. Leigh, London. 1816.

M. de Pradt has lately excited a considerable degree of notice among us, and, indeed, throughout Europe, by his narrative of the conduct of Napoleon, on his flight from his army, consumed by frost and famine, in 1812. He was, at that time, Ambassador on the part of France, at Warsaw. That station afforded him advantages in point of information, relative to the real disposition of the people of Poland; and, if we may believe him, he ventured to inform the Emperor and King, that the Poles disliked, perhaps hated him, and that he was to expect nothing from their good will.

This writer has shewn his acquaintance with the nature of a Congress, by his speculations on that, formerly assembled at Rastadt; he has also written on the interests of Prussia, and on Colonies. His talents do not appear to us to be of the first order; and we are mistaken, if a certain meddling disposition be not combined with his mental constitution. His work alludes to much that were desirable; to much more that were impracticable. If his wishes were realized, some powers would become stronger; but whether all would become happier, may be doubted. His observations are, often, such as have occurred repeatedly, to every man of sense; but he has not felt the difficulties which every man of sense must feel, in reducing them to matter of fact.

And yet, it may be, that a better apology for the definitive arrangements made by the Congress at Vienna, can hardly be expected, than this very work, which complains so perpetually of their insufficiency affords. Much greater obstacles existed to any settlement, at all, than has usually been supposed; and the reader of this work will discern in it many, to which the writer himself was blind. That M. de P. wishes well to France, is certain; that he wishes well to Prussia, also, as the political ally of France, is no less certain: but he forgets, that all Europe has been taught by lamentable experience to look on

France with an eye of determinate and indignant jealousy; and that Prussia is brought into contact with France, as one consequence of this very feeling.

France has more securities for her good behaviour placed around her, than appears at first sight. On the ocean, the power of her neighbours is too highly ascendant, to suffer her to think of equalling it, for a long time to come. Belgium forms a frontier against France—or soon will form such a frontier—as France lately formed against Belgium; and should any irruption into that country take place, on her part, there are various powerful sovereigns, whose attention, and whose resistance, must be instantly drawn to her proceedings. Her restless spirit must be confined; though it may not be wholly destroyed: we may hope for its better employment, though not for its absolute extinction.

This writer drops several hints important to Britain; he acknowledges the high ground on which her character stands at this moment. He observes, that of all the powers assembled at the Congress, Britain, only, had nothing for which to negotiate. What she possessed she kept: she asked no more. But, those possessions, which were not, which might not be, brought into question, are such as could not possibly have entered the dreams of the most sanguine politician a hundred years ago. This is true: yet we venture to think more highly still of that moral influence which her political principles, and her universally admired constitution, have obtained for her. Let the practical benefits of these be felt;—and the influence of Britain will be as extensive as her most ardent well-wisher can desire.

M. de Pradt takes an enlarged view of the interests of Europe, and of those of the various European (Continental) States, individually. He complains of the advantages given to Austria, in Italy; but approves of establishing the new State of Belgium. He thinks Saxony and Denmark have been ill used; as if it could be endured that Princes, which to their very utmost resisted the renovation of Europe, and

supported the cause of the falling Usurper to the last day, the last hour, the last moment, should derive a *bonus* from their obstinacy,—should be rewarded for their imbecility and their perverseness, at the expence of those who had exhausted their blood and treasure!

In our opinion, Saxony and Denmark stand as demonstrations that, in the long run, nothing is gained by treachery. The Sovereigns of the world will do well to remember this. The cause of honour may suffer; and hard necessity may sometimes be pleaded for a momentary recession from it; but, if all European Potentates had done their duty years ago, the subsequent sufferings of their dominions had never happened.

We shall not enter into this author's observations, at large; but, there is much good sense in the advice he addresses to his countrymen, and through them to the world. Among the disastrous signs of the times, none is more afflictive than the prolongation of that disposition to censure and sneer, which now seems to be interwoven in the very texture of political rivalry.

With this conviction we insert a specimen of our author's reasonings.

*Of Political Writers, and their Relations with the Preservation of Peace.*

War has been made for twenty-five years, and we have always spoken of peace. There were those who would have persuaded us that they wished for peace, and it was their adversaries that desired war. All feigned a desire for peace. It has been by constantly keeping peace in view that people have been induced to support the war. To make war, in order to conquer peace, has been the universal cry. At last this peace, so ardently desired, so long expected, has arrived: but, in order that the world should enjoy it, it will be necessary to banish the tone and language which embitter the actions of man, and ulcerate his heart. They have succeeded too well in dividing the interests of men, and in rendering those enemies who are in fact members of one family. The custom of the Eastern sovereigns on their accession to the throne, with regard to their unfortunate brothers, has been too much adopted in the political world, and by those who occupy it. Not being able to overcome our enemies, we appear to think that we cannot

sufficiently hate them; that we cannot sufficiently insult them; that we cannot sufficiently provoke them; and that it is not in our power to treat them with sufficient atrocity and perfidy. In consequence of being constantly repeated, the language has become universal. There are nations of whom we can only speak with insult, because we have insulted them for twenty years\*. The most odious imputations have been received into general usage, and become a part of our vocabularies. We have even gone so far as to represent the happiness of some as incompatible with that of others. In short, we have seen professors of national hatred.

This doctrine proceeds from the school of Caen.

It is time to put an end to these detestable practices.

Now that our *materiel* armour is cast aside, let that armour which may be termed moral armour be also cast aside, this armour still more envenomed in its effects than the former. Let the language of peace succeed to that of war. Let us act like the Romans, when they deposited their military vestments and assumed the habits of peaceable citizens. In vain will "peace" be inscribed on the public records, if the feelings of war still exist in our hearts. In vain will the language of peace have been used by the representatives of nations, if only the language of war is to be found in the mouth of their interpreters. Let us understand the matter. Do we wish to lead men to mutual extermination — to believe that a good neighbourhood is impossible — to grieve at the prosperity of others — to seek in all their actions for causes of criminations and sinister designs? If such is the intention, it is in vain that we speak and think of peace. What sign of reconciliation does it present to men, visiting a country, if they hear only incessant complaints of the ambition, perfidy, and malevolent views of their hosts? Let this dishonourable and murderous language have a termination! Let all provocations, suspicions, and imputations, disappear. Let each nation find in the writings of others, the same safety offered them by their territory. Let dignity preside in our judgments of the actions of other nations, for none can with propriety be assailed or contemned. Let benevolence either palliate or conceal past wrongs. Let our mutual envy [emulation?] be that which we can exercise without offence;—that of virtue and talents.

\* Recollect the language used relative to Great Britain for the past twenty years!

Unfortunately we are far from this point. Works that have attracted the public attention, (and we take these works for our sanction,) have too powerfully imbibed those hostile sentiments. In them, in order to support propositions that, to say the least, are forgotten, full half a volume, is dedicated, to form a complete treatise on the inconveniences of a ceded possession which they well know will not be given up, and which if attacked would be protected by all Europe; as if the loss which they had sustained had not been the source of sufficient regret; and that in thus renewing their afflictions, they would find a remedy for them. Hence, after a long train of imputations more than severe, they conclude by affording advice which places a nation almost in ambuscade against another, and which would induce her seriously to prepare herself for the re-possession of a benefit that had just been wrested from her.

Every Frenchman who employs himself in writing ought ever to have in view these circumstances:—

1st. That it is as profitable to tire a Frenchman as to amuse a Lacedæmonian.

2d. That every opinion too strongly enforced, has always an air of imposition (*l'air imposé*), and by that means loses its authority.

3d. That the true Frenchman may be compared with the Athenian who voted for the banishment of Aristides, because he was tired with hearing him called the Just.

These remarks are true of other nations besides the French: we have seen not a few malevolent paragraphs originate in Germany,—but, probably, they were promoted, if not prompted, by French discontent, among a people to whom the liberty of the press, being in some degree a novelty, they were not sufficiently guarded against the abuse of it. As to our own Country, events have shewn that party motives may retain their malice after their power is exhausted. The confidence placed in a Journal may be but a shadow, or less than a shadow of what it formerly was, when more honourably conducted, or under the guidance of a liberal and enlightened Editor, or superintending Committee, and yet some may continue to peruse it from the mere force of habit. It were to be wished that M. de Pradt's advice were followed universally.

*An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies, in Persia, Tartary, and India, comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Dooraunee Monarchy.* By the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, late Envoy to the King of Caubul. 4to. pp. 696. Price 3l. 3s. Longman & Co. London, 1815.

THIS volume adds a valuable document to the materials for general history. It is a farther proof of the exertions made, under the pressure of apprehension, to thwart the ambitious projects of Buonaparte, and to secure the British empire in India from its meditated destruction. Our readers have already been made acquainted with the principal events in which this mission was concerned\*: but the work presents much, independent of the history of the Envoy and his attendants, that is recommended both by interest, and by novelty.

The Kingdom of Caubul is placed between the countries of India and Persia, and has been, from time to time, the object for which each has contended. It has also been the resort of the discontented, and the factious of both countries; the cause of jealousy, therefore, to the Sovereigns of both: yet has nature given it such a favourable position, that, although it has been invaded, and over-run, and even conquered, it has regained its independence, after a while, and is now governed by princes, among which the religious conquest, by Mahommedism, had left the principal, if not the only permanent tokens of subjection.

The further our discoveries extend, the more striking appear the anomalies of Oriental Asia. A few years ago, the man who had ventured to shiver at the cold of India, or to suggest the possibility of meeting, in any of its regions, barriers of mountains, enveloped in eternal snow, would have been liable to scoff and jeer. The provinces then held by the British power, were known to be seats of unremitted heat, produced by the action of the solar beams; and, there closed our acquaintance with

\* LIT. PAN. VOL. VIII. pp. 312. 1158. 1322. 1503. VOL. IX. 728.

India. As we advanced northwards, towards where the rivers take their rise, the gradual elevation of the country, by which their currents are influenced, indicated an approach to cooler regions; at length it is completely ascertained, that the streams of the Ganges, the Burnampooter, the Indus, and others, are furnished by prodigious masses of ice, extending throughout immense ranges of highly elevated ridges. These accumulate their stores of frozen snow during winter; they part with a portion of their accessions, when the sun advances towards them, in his yearly course; and hence those inundations, which in the lower provinces assume the appearance of seas, and even of oceans.

These mountains have been penetrated by our countrymen in various places: Turner found them in Tibet; Captain Raper found them in his journey to the source of the Ganges; Mr. Elphinstone had them constantly in sight, during his sojourn in Caubul; and our readers have lately seen to what distresses they subjected our troops in another quarter, during the late operations against Nepal.

Geography and Natural Philosophy are under incalculable obligations to such Gentlemen as the present writer. The effect of political arrangement is temporary; it changes with events, ever shifting, as Fortune in her most capricious moods, ordains; but, services done to science are permanent, and the acknowledgements of the ingenious wait on those who confer them. We are thankful for additions to our geographical knowledge, but much more for those to the history of our species, which enlarge our acquaintance with man. We remember, when the bear was announced as a native of India, great was the hesitation of the learned; now, we know both of black bears, and white: The portrait of a native in a fur dress, as a protection against winter, would have excited a smile: Mr. Elphinstone presents several such, and obtains universal credit. Formerly, a race of men, muscular, active, powerful, from bodily strength, supposed to exist in India, would have been deemed fabulous: such are now well known;

and strengthen the probability that an Indian Hercules might antiently be no less consistent with truth than an Indian Bacchus: If it be true, that we find in Bengal his symbol only, not himself; is it equally true, that where the symbol originated the personage able to wield it, might be less a singularity than has been supposed.

As the political purposes of this Mission have been fully answered, and have been repeatedly before us, we shall not here advert to them. Our readers know that the Kingdom of Caubul was, at this time, in a disturbed state; that the King had the mortification to witness successive defeats of his army, and that it was only owing to dissensions among the rebels, that he was able to preserve authority over a part of his dominions. We shall, therefore, rather direct our attention to the description and character of these people, with which Mr. E. has favoured us; as the most instructive, and not the least pleasing portions of the volume.

Mr. E.'s observations in his second book, by way of introduction to his early history of the Afghans are so appropriate to his subject, and to others of a like nature, in different countries, that we cannot but deem it an act of justice to record them in his own words:

If a man could be transported from England to the Afghaan country, without passing through the dominions of Turkey, Persia, or Tartary, he would be amazed at the wide and unfrequented desarts, and the mountains, covered with perennial snow. Even in the cultivated part of the country, he would discover a wild assemblage of hills and wastes, unmarked by enclosures, not embellished by trees, and destitute of navigable canals, public roads, and all the great and elaborate productions of human industry and refinement. He would find the towns few, and far distant from each other; and, he would look in vain for inns or other conveniences, which a traveller would meet with in the wildest parts of Great Britain. Yet, he would sometimes be delighted with the fertility and populousness of particular plains and valleys, where he would see the productions of Europe, mingled in profusion with those of the torrid zone; and, the land, laboured with an industry and a judgment no where surpassed. He would see the inhabitants, following their flocks in tents,

or assembled in villages, to which the terraced roofs and mud walls gave an appearance entirely new. He would be struck at first with their high, and even harsh features, their sun-burned countenances, their long beards, their loose garments, and their shaggy mantles of skins. When he entered into the society, he would notice the absence of regular courts of justice, and of every thing like an organized police. He would be surprised at the fluctuation and instability of the civil institutions. He would find it difficult to comprehend how a nation could subsist in such disorder; and would pity those, who were compelled to pass their days in such a scene, and whose minds were trained by their unhappy situation to fraud and violence, to rapine, deceit, and revenge. Yet, he would scarce fail to admire their martial and lofty spirit, their hospitality, and their bold and simple manners, equally removed from the suppleness of a citizen, and the awkward rusticity of a clown; and, he would, probably, before long discover, among so many qualities that excited his disgust, the rudiments of many virtues.

But, an English traveller from India, would view them with a more favourable eye. He would be pleased with the cold climate, elevated by the wild and novel scenery, and delighted by meeting many of the productions of his native land. He would first be struck with the thinness of the fixed population, and then with the appearance of the people; not fluttering in white muslins, while half their bodies are naked, but soberly and decently attired in dark coloured woollen clothes; and wrapt up in brown mantles, or in large sheep skin cloaks. He would admire their strong and active forms, their fair complexions and European features; their industry, and enterprise; the hospitality, sobriety, and contempt of pleasure, which appear in all their habits: and, above all, the independence and energy of their character. In India, he would have left a country where every movement originates in the government or its agents, and where the people absolutely go for nothing; and, he would find himself among a nation where the controul of the government is scarcely felt, and where every man appears to pursue his own inclinations, undirected and unrestrained. Amidst the stormy independence of this mode of life, he would regret the ease and security in which the state of India, and even the indolence and timidity of its inhabitants, enable most parts of that country to repose. He would meet with many productions of art and

nature that do not exist in India; but, in general, he would find the arts of life less advanced, and many of the luxuries of Hindostan unknown. On the whole, his impression of his new acquaintances would be favourable; although he would feel, that without having lost the ruggedness of a barbarous nation, they were tainted with the vices common to all Asiatics. Yet, he would reckon them virtuous, compared with the people to whom he had been accustomed; would be inclined to regard them with interest and kindness; and could scarcely deny them a portion of his esteem.

Such would be the impressions made on an European traveller, by ordinary intercourse with the Afghans; he could not, therefore, but desire to become acquainted with a people presenting such distinct features. But, we have an additional inducement to this; as it is well known, that the late Sir W. Jones suggested the possibility that they might, according to their own traditions, derive their origin from the Jews, expelled from Judea under Nebuchadnezzar. The Afghans call themselves Pooshtoon; but the Arabs call them Solimaunce; whether from their possessing the mountains of Solimaun, or from the name of some chief of their nation; or from some obscure recollection of the Jewish King Solomon, is entirely uncertain. Mr. E. deems their traditionary history fabulous: he finds traces of them, however, in the ninth century; but, it should seem that they were at that time idolaters. After having served in the armies of Mahometan Lords, they at length, achieved an Empire of their own, which included all Persia, to the limits of the present Russian and Turkish dominions, northward and westward; and, southward and eastward, from the Oxus and the Jumna to the Indian Ocean. Mr. E. shews, in a note, the insufficiency of the reasons assigned by our admirable Oriental Scholar for supposing their descent from the family of King Saul.

The customs of the Afghans, though some of them are sufficiently peculiar, do not assist us in determining the question of their descent. A loose form of Government, is not exclusively their own: the assembling of principal men, or elders, (here called a Jeerga,) to



judge in important cases, is practiced by others: but, we believe, that instances are rare, in which the verdict of the court includes, beside a humble submission and apology, the fine of a certain number of young women to be given in marriage from the family of the criminal, to the person aggrieved and his relations. This too, seems to be a *fixed* custom. "Among the western Afghauns, the expiation of a murder is made by giving twelve young women, six with portions, and six without. The portion of each among the common people, is sixty rupees (7l. 10s.) partly in goods. Six women are the fine for cutting off a hand, an ear, or a nose: for breaking a tooth, three women: for a wound above the forehead, one." We leave this to the opinion of our female readers. That the ladies of our land are excellent peace-makers, may be freely acknowledged; but whether this valuation of them by the dozen be to their taste, is submitted.—We apprehend that the policy of this institution lies deeper than appears at first sight: for, who would venture to strike an opponent, when aware of the loss to which his ungoverned passion might expose him: not to urge the security afforded, by these connections, against future offences.

Notwithstanding these motives, murder is a crime not unknown. But, among other customs of this people, one of the most singular is the power of supplication. It extends even to cases of blood. The offender, who declines flight to another tribe, goes as a suppliant to some considerable man, and begs his intercession. A suppliant can seldom be refused, and the person applied to, is obliged to agree. He assembles some other respectable men, and the whole party becomes suppliants to the person injured: if he be inexorable, he quits his house, before they arrive, as they cannot be refused: if he appears, the criminal advances, dressed in a shroud, puts a naked sword into the hand of his enemy, and tells him his life is in his power. Now, the chiefs, and the whole company, assume the attitude of entreaty, and their united supplications, obtain a pardon, on terms of compensation for the guilt.

This power extends to other incidents, although Mr. E. includes the instances of it among the hospitalities, which form a pleasing characteristic of these people. Says the writer,

The most remarkable is a custom peculiar to this people, called Nunnawautee,—(from two Pushtoo words, meaning "I have come in"). A person, who has a favour to ask, goes to the house or tent of the man on whom it depends, and refuses to sit on his carpet, or partake of his hospitality, till he shall grant the boon required. The honour of the party thus solicited will incur a stain if he does not grant the favour asked of him; and, so far is the practice carried, that a man over-matched by his enemies, will sometimes go Nunnawautee to the house of another man, and entreat him to take up his quarrel; which the other is obliged to do, unless he is utterly unable to interfere with effect, or unless some circumstance render his interference obvious; improper.

A still stronger appeal is made when a woman sends her veil to an Afghaun, and implores his assistance for herself or her family. It was by this expedient that Timour Shah's queen prevailed on Sirafraz Khan, (the father of the present Grand Vizier), to afford his assistance in the elevation of Shah Zemaun to the throne; an event, chiefly brought about by his influence.

This last custom is not connected with the laws of hospitality; but it is those laws alone which protect every individual who has entered the house of an Afghaun. A man's bitterest enemy is safe, while he is under his roof; and a stranger, who has come into an Afghaun's house or tent, is under the protection of the master as long as he stays in the village. From this principle, arises the obligation of protecting and defending a fugitive, whatever may be his crime; and hence the frequency of elopements with women from one Oolooos to another, and of the refuge found by murderers in a similar flight.

The protection, which the rights of hospitality confer, does not, however, extend beyond the lands of the village, or at most, of the tribe; and, there are undoubted testimonies of Afghauns, of predatory tribes, entertaining a traveller, and dismissing him with presents, and yet robbing him when they met him again, after he was out of their protection.

The difficulties which surrounded the King, were at one time so great, that his ministers urged on the British Em-

voy, the duty of his furnishing assistance to their royal master;—and when he declined interfering, a hint was dropped of the possibility of the Queen sending her veil to him, which would lay him under an obligation indissolubly binding.

Without tracing these manners any further, we remark that Mr. E. discovers in the limited powers of the Sovereign, and the authority enjoyed by the clans, together with the prevailing influence of general opinion, ample materials for the construction of a well regulated Empire. It is curious to contemplate the reveries of a Briton, who discerns British principles, prevalent among a race so distinct and distant.

Another incalculable advantage of the present system is, that although it encourages little disorders, it affords an effectual security against the general revolution and calamities to which despotic countries in Asia are so frequently subject. In Persia or India, the passions of a bad king are felt through every part of his dominions; and the civil wars which occur almost as often as a King dies, never fail to throw the kingdom into a state of misery and disorder: part of the inhabitants are exposed to the licence and cruelty of the contending armies, and the rest suffers, nearly in an equal degree, from the anarchy that follows a dissolution of the government which has hitherto maintained the public tranquillity. The consequence is, that a tyrant, or a disputed succession, reduces the nation to a state of weakness and decay, from which it cannot wholly be retrieved, before its recovery is checked by the recurrence of a similar calamity. In Afghanistan, on the contrary, the internal government of the tribes answers its end so well, that the utmost disorders of the royal government never derange its operations, nor disturb the lives of the people. A number of organised and high-spirited republics are ready to defend their rugged country against a tyrant, and are able to defy the feeble efforts of a party in a civil war. Accordingly, if we compare the condition of the two kingdoms, we find Persia in a state of decay, after twenty years of entire tranquillity; while Afghanistan continues the progressive improvement, which it has kept up during twelve years of civil warfare. New aqueducts are constantly made, and new lands brought into cultivation the towns and the country round them, indeed, as well as that on

the great roads, are declining; but the cause is obvious, in their being immediately exposed to the power of the competitors for the crown, and to the pillage of their armies.

But even if we admit the inferiority of the Afghan institutions to those of the more vigorous governments of other Asiatic countries, we cannot but be struck with the vast superiority of the materials they afford for the construction of a national constitution. The other nations are better adapted to a bad than to a good government. They can all be brought to contribute their whole force to the support of a despotism, within the time that is required to over-run their territory; and ages must pass away, before the slaves of India or China could be made capable of taking a share in the government of their country; but if a King, of sufficient genius to form a design of cordially uniting his subjects, should spring up among the Afghans, he would necessarily fall on a beautiful form of government, as the only one by which he could possibly accomplish his design. An ordinary monarch might endeavour to reduce the tribes to obedience by force; but one Afghan King \* has already had the penetration to discover that it would require a less exertion to conquer all the neighbouring kingdoms, than to subdue his own countrymen. A monarch such as I have supposed would therefore be obliged (as the King is at present †) to concert his measures with the hereditary Khauns; and the necessity of consulting the interests of the whole, would induce them to carry on their debates in a general assembly: such an arrangement would be congenial to the habits of their internal government, and conformable to the practice which the King now observes with the Dooranee Sirdars; and it would form a council of the nobility, connected both with the King and the people, though more immediately with the King. In most Ooloosses, the Khauns can levy no taxes, and can take no public measures, without the consent of the elected Mulliks, who are obliged, in their turn, to obtain the consent of their divisions. The King might try to strengthen the Khauns, and by their means to draw a supply from a reluctant people, but unless he began with greater means than the Kings have yet possessed, his attempt would probably be attended with as little

\* Ahmed Shah.

† No measure was determined on in Shah Shuja's time, without a council of the Dooranee lords.

success; and if he wished for general and cordial aid, it must be procured by adherence to the present system, and by obtaining the consent of the nation. Thus the Khauns would be sent, as they now are, to persuade their tribes to contribute to the general revenue. They would find the people's ignorance of the national exigencies, a bar to their granting any addition to the established supplies; and it surely would not be an unnatural expedient to prevail on them to depute one or two of the wisest of their Mulliks, to ascertain at the court the real state of the public affairs. An elective assembly would thus be formed, of which every individual would be closely connected with his constituents, and would be regarded by them as their natural and hereditary head; they would represent a people accustomed to respect their chiefs, but as much accustomed to debate on, and to approve or reject, the measures, which those chiefs proposed. The militia of the tribes would constitute an army which would be invincible by a foreign invader, while the King would be without any force that could offer a moment's resistance to a general combination of his subjects.

Such are the people of the country, of which the greater part are shepherds, and remove from place to place according to the seasons. The inhabitants of the towns are less favourably spoken of, and the courtiers have excited our author's strongest censure. They are accused of avarice and profligacy in various forms. Mr. E. did not, however, penetrate to the metropolis Caubul, but, meeting the King at Peshawer, that city was the furthest stage of his journey. The splendour of the King's appearance, we need not repeat. The Envoy speaks very favourably of his Majesty's political talents, of his personal manners as a gentleman, and of his general integrity. These, therefore, we pass, to insert a part of Mr. E.'s description of the city and people of Peshawer.

The inhabitants of Peshawer are of Indian origin, but speak Pushtoo as well as Hindkee. There are, however, many other inhabitants of all nations; and the concourse is increased, during the King's visits to Peshawer. We had many opportunities of observing this assemblage in returning from our morning rides; and its effect was heightened by the stillness and solitude of the streets, at the early hour at

which we used to set out. A little before sun-rise, people began to assemble at the mosques to their morning devotions. After the hour of prayer, some few appeared sweeping the streets before their doors, and some great men were to be seen going to their early attendance at Court. They were always on horseback, preceded by from ten to twelve servants on foot, who walked pretty fast, but in perfect order, and silence: nothing was heard, but the sound of their feet. But, when we returned, the streets were crowded with men of all nations and languages, in every variety of dress and appearance. The shops were all open. Dried fruits, and nuts, bread, meat, boots, shoes, saddlery, bales of cloth, hardware, ready-made cloaths, and posteens, books, &c. were either displayed in tiers in front of the shops, or hung up on hooks from the roof. Amongst the handsomest shops were the fruiterers, (where apples, melons, plums, and even oranges, though these are rare at Peshawer, were mixed in piles with some of the Indian fruits); and the cook-shops, where every thing was served in earthen dishes, painted and glazed, so as to look like china. In the streets were people crying greens, curds, &c., and men, carrying water in leathern bags at their backs, and announcing their commodity by beating on a brazen cup, in which they give a draught to a passenger for a trifling piece of money. With these were mixed, people of the town in white turbans, some in large white or dark blue frocks, and others in sheep-skin cloaks; Persians and Afghauns, in brown woollen tunics, or flowing mantles, and caps of black sheep-skin or coloured silk; Khyberes, with the straw sandals, and the wild dress, and air of their mountains; Hindoos, uniting the peculiar features and manners of their own nation, to the long beard, and the dress of the country; and Hazaurehs, not more remarkable for their conical caps of skin, with the wool, appearing like a fringe round the edge, and for their broad faces, and little eyes, than for their want of the beard, which is the ornament of every other face in the city. Among these, might be discovered, a few women, with long white veils, that reached their feet, and some of the King's retinue, in the grotesque caps, and fantastic habits, which mark the class to which each belongs.— Sometimes a troop of armed horsemen passed, and their appearance was announced by the clatter of their horses' hoofs on the pavement, and by the jingling of their bridles. Sometimes when the

King was going out, the streets were choked with horse and foot, and dromedaries bearing swivels, and large waving red and green flags; and, at all times, loaded dromedaries, or heavy Bactrian camels, covered with shaggy hair, made their way slowly through the streets; and mules, fastened together in circles of eight or ten, were seen off the road, going round and round to cool them after their labour, while their keepers were indulging at an eating-house, or enjoying a smoke of a hired culleean in the street. Amidst all this throng, we generally passed without any notice, except a salaam alaikum from a passenger, accompanied by a bow, with the hands crossed in front, or an application from a beggar, who would call out for relief from the Feringee Khauns, admonish us that life was short, and the benefit of charity immortal, or remind us that what was little to us was a great deal to him.

It sometimes happened, that we were descried by a boy from a window; and his shout of Ooph Feringee would bring all the women and children in the house to stare at us till we were out of sight.

The roads in the country were seldom very full of people, though they were sometimes enlivened by a groupe of horsemen going out to forage, and listening to a Pushtoo or Persian song, which was shouted by one of their companions. It was common in the country to meet a man of the lower order with a hawk on his fist, and a pointer at his heels; and we frequently saw fowlers catching quails among the wheat, after the harvest was far enough advanced. A net was fastened at one corner of the field, two men held each an end of a rope stretched across the opposite corner, and dragged it forward, so as to shake all the wheat, and drive the quails before it into the net, which was dropped as soon as they entered. The numbers caught in this manner are almost incredible.

Nothing could exceed the civility of the country people. We were often invited into gardens, and we were welcomed in every village by almost every man that saw us. They frequently entreated the gentlemen of the embassy to allow them the honour of being their hosts; and, sometimes would lay hold of their bridles, and not permit them to pass till they had promised to breakfast with them on some future day, and even confirmed the promise, by putting their hands between theirs.

We have hinted at the change of seasons in Caubul. Nothing can be more

distressing, than the heat in some provinces, while in others, the cold equals that of Greenland. As the latter is the more remarkable, we shall chiefly attend to it. On entering the plain of Peshawer, February, 24, 1809, says Mr. E. four ranges of mountains were distinctly seen on the north. The lowest range had no snow: the tops of the second range were covered with it, as was the third range half way down.

The fourth was the principal range of the Indian Caucasus, which is always covered with snow, is conspicuous from Bactria, and the borders of India, and is seen from places far off in Tartary. We first saw these mountains at the distance of one hundred miles; but, they would have been visible long before, if the view had not been shut out by the hills through which we travelled. In appearance, however, they were very near. The ridges and hollows of their sides were clearly discernable; and, this distinctness, joined to the softness and transparency which their distance gave them, produced a singular, and very pleasing effect.

The snowy range is by no means of equal elevation, being in some places, surmounted by peaks of great height and magnitude, which do not taper to a point, but rise at once from their bases, with amazing boldness and grandeur.

The stupendous height of these mountains; the magnificence and variety of their lofty summits; the various nations by whom they are seen, and who seem to be brought together by this common object; and the awful and undisturbed solitude, which reigns amidst their eternal snows; fill the mind with admiration and astonishment, that no language can express. The height of one of these peaks was taken by Lieutenant Macartney, and appeared to be 20,493 feet. If this measurement be correct, the peaks of Hindoo Coosh are higher than those of the Andes. The measurement made by Lieutenant Webb, in the eleventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, gives a still greater height to those of Hemalleh. The height of Hindoo Coosh, is undoubtedly very great, since we could perceive no diminution in the snow on any part of the range in the month of June, when the thermometer in the plain of Peshawer was at 113°.

The intervals between the lower ranges of mountains afford a profusion of European fruits and flowers: their sides are covered with forests of pine, oak, and wild olive: the vallies are wa-



tered by clear and beautiful streams, and enjoy a most delicious climate. The province of Cashmere is inferior to none in this respect; and though it was not visited by any of the party, being then in rebellion, yet they obtained much information concerning it. As the productions of that province are in high esteem among the fashionables of our land, we insert the account given of the manufacture of that costly and elegant article, the shawl.

The following is an extract from the report drawn up by Mr. Strachey, who made many enquiries on this subject, and who had some shawl stuffs made under his own inspection, of wool procured at Umritsir. The manufacturers were pioneers belonging to the embassy, and they worked in a common tent; yet they appeared to find no difficulty in their employment. "A shop may be occupied with one shawl, provided it be a remarkably fine one; above a year, while other shops make six or eight in the course of that period. Of the best and most worked kinds, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in one day, by three people, which is the usual number employed at most of the shops. Shawls containing much work are made in separate pieces at different shops, and it may be observed that it very rarely happens that the pieces, when completed, correspond in size.

"The shops consist of a frame work, at which the persons employed sit on a bench: their number is from two to four. On plain shawls, two people alone are employed, and a long narrow, but heavy shuttle is used; those of which the pattern is variegated, are worked with wooden needles, there being a separate needle for the thread of each colour; for the latter, no shuttle is required.—"The operation of their manufacture is of course slow, proportionate to the quantity of work which their patterns may require.

"The Oostaud, or head workman, superintends while his journeymen are employed near him immediately under his directions. If they have any new pattern in hand, or one with which they are not familiar, he describes to them the figures, colours, and threads which they are to use, while he keeps before him the pattern on which they happen to be employed, drawn upon paper.

"During the operation of making, the rough side of the shawl is uppermost on

"the frame, notwithstanding which, the Oostaud never mistakes the regularity of the most figured patterns.

"The wages of the Oostaud (the employer furnishing materials) are from six to eight pice per day; of the common workmen, from one to four pice (a pice in Cashmeer is about three half-pence).

"A merchant, entering largely into the shawl trade, frequently engages a number of shops, which he collects in a spot under his eye; or he supplies the head workmen with thread which has been previously spun by women and afterwards coloured, and they carry on the manufacture at their own houses, having previously received instructions from the merchant respecting the quality of the goods he may require, their colours, patterns, &c.

"After the goods are completed, the merchant carries them to the custom-office, where each shawl is stamped, and he pays a certain duty, the amount of which is settled according to the quality and value of the piece. The officer of the government generally fixes the value beyond what the goods are really worth. The duty is at the rate of one fifth of the price.

"Most shawls are exported unwashed, and fresh from the loom: In India, there is no market for unwashed shawls, and in Umritsir they are better washed and packed than in Cashmeer. Of those sent to the westward, many are worn unwashed.

"The wool of which the shawls are made is imported from Tibet and Tartary, in which countries alone the goat which produces it is said to thrive. That which is brought from Rodauk is reckoned the best. Its price in Cashmeer is from ten to twenty rupees for a turruk (which is supposed to be about twelve pounds): the whitest sort is the dearest.

"It would perhaps be difficult to determine with accuracy the quantity of shawls manufactured annually; supposing, however, that five of all kinds are on an average made at each shop or loom in the course of a year, the number would be eighty thousand, which is probably not far from the truth."

Mr. E. mentions a carpet made of these valuable materials, estimated at more than ten thousand pounds.

But, it is time that we attend the Mission in its journey homewards. The return route was not the same as that taken in going, which had led over desert plains of sand, little varied by



verdure, and less by fertility, yet not wholly destitute of towns and cities. The banks of the river, however, were diligently cultivated. In returning, the Mission pursued a route rendered classical, by having been that (or nearly) of Alexander the Great, when his wild ambition led him to India: but was stopped by the refusal of his troops to follow him.

Few traces of Alexander's expedition remain: yet Mr. E. presents a view of one building, which the gentlemen of his suite unanimously ascribed to Grecian Architecture; and which, certainly, is neither Persian nor Indian. The crossing of the rivers, the Indus, and those of the Punjab, known to scholars as the Hydaspes, the Arcesines, the Hydraotes, the Hyphasis, and the Hysudrus, affords much interest; nor is it diminished by the character and manners of the Seicks, a nation that has rapidly risen to power; through much of whose country the Mission passed in its way from Attock to Delhi. They are a people equally formidable and fanatic, and their priests excited an attack on the strangers, because they were Christians; an instance of inhospitality, nothing like which had occurred among the Afghans: Indeed, Mr. E. speaks rather favourably of the disposition of this people towards Christians. But, these, with many other particulars, we must leave untouched.

During its progress, several parties from the Mission endeavoured to penetrate to remarkable objects on either side of its route, at some distance; one party, to the mountains of Soleimaun, which they did not reach; another, endeavoured to ascertain the ruins of Taxila, but without success. The Appendix contains, besides a History of the Caubul Government, from the foundation of the Dooraunee monarchy, a narrative of a Mr. Durie, a wanderer of a lower class, and a peculiar kind, who, nevertheless, adds to our knowledge of the middling and lower classes, in Afghaunistan. He penetrated to Caubul, to Guznee, and other places, in the interior of the country. Much information was obtained by Mr. E. after his return, from natives of the country,

and from travellers, of various descriptions, who visited India: this he has combined with remarks obtained from the Gentlemen who accompanied him; and the whole forms an orderly, and even systematic work, beyond what could have been expected. A number of engravings, representing the people, and their dresses, are very properly introduced; and the whole is illustrated by appropriate maps.

Whether much intercourse is likely to take place between the British dominions in India, and the kingdom of Caubul, we are not able to say; but we can safely say, that this volume contains by far the most complete account of the countries between Hindostan and Persia that we are acquainted with; and that, in composing it, the honourable Author has laid the Company, in whose service he is, with the Nation to which he belongs, under no trivial or ordinary obligations.

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*The Second Usurpation of Buonaparte; or a History of the Revolution in France in 1815, particularly of the Victory of Waterloo, &c. By E. Boyce, 2 vols. 8vo. price 14. 4s. Leigh. London. 1816.*

MR. BOYCE is the translator of La-  
baume's Campaign in Russia, one of the most impressive volumes produced by the press: and he claims advantages in favour of the present work, from that circumstance, and from communications with which he has been favoured by "those who shared in the honour of the day of Waterloo." We are desirous of doing justice to his talents; but, we incline to think that his *political* information has not been greatly increased by confidential communication from any who were thoroughly acquainted with the internal state of France. His work should have begun earlier than it does, either in the Preface, or by an Introduction: for, the causes of Buonaparte's second usurpation were in activity, before "the King of France, in the spring of 1814, entered his Capital."

The remonstrances of the English minister against the selection of Elba for the residence of Buonaparte, plainly

shewed, that he—nor was he singular, in this—foresaw mischief from the indulgence. This is a public fact : there are others less known, to the same effect ; but, the confidence of a northern Potentate in the Ex-Emperor's honour, prevailed over sound policy. The extreme reluctance with which Napoleon moved for Elba ; the hopes that glimmered on his brow whenever flattering information from the army reached him ; the natural self-importance of the man, not humbled by his late reverses, but rather fostered by certain incidents, principally from crowned heads, who still treated him as their equal, kept alive a latent spark, which he sometimes concealed, and sometimes did not completely conceal.

The King of France in returning to his country knew—we take on ourselves to say, he *knew*, that the army continued attached to Napoleon. The reasons are evident : the peace of Europe was inconsistent with the interests and feelings of the army : the King was a friend to the peace of Europe ; the army drew the conclusion that he was an enemy to—its glory !

The King whether wisely, or not,—opinions are divided,—on his arrival, caressed the army he found in array ; but, that body was gradually reinforced by numbers of returned prisoners, and other scattered troops, which had not been caressed : they brought with them their former military prejudices, habits of dissipation and predominance, and these, they feared and felt, would not be indulged, under the nascent order of things.

It is probable, however, that military fervour might have slowly subsided into a state of non-disobedience, had not perturbed spirits of another description, in the Capital, been actively employed in undermining the throne of a monarch, who could not suddenly either get rid of them all handsomely, or support them all pompously. He affected to place confidence where conscience told them no confidence could be placed. They knew it *ought* to be but momentary, and interest pointed out other quarters from which expectations were more flattering. They suborned the army ; and beside furnishing money from their own

resources, they encouraged their agents to divert great sums of the public money from their proper purposes to this nefarious object.

The present writer *blames* the King of France : we *pity* him. He could not know whom to trust. He might, by being too active, turn out well-meaning men from places of authority. He might, by turning out knaves, render them desperate ;—and this to a greater extent, than he really did. He wished to conciliate ; and it was his misfortune to think better of his new subjects than they deserved. Had he acted as if he knew them to be *demoralized* in the greatest degree, he might, *perhaps*, have been safer than he was. This, too, was the error of the Allied Sovereigns : it is very questionable, whether their humanity in sparing Paris—we mean, its pride, its self-conceit, its arrogance,—did not contribute essentially to the return from Elba, and thereby to the battle of Waterloo. Had Paris been properly humbled, and deprived of power in 1814, the carnage of 1815 had never happened : so said old Marshal Blücher, who better knew the French than they knew themselves : and, if we are not mistaken, very competent statesmen continue to entertain apprehensions for the consequences of whatever lenity has been shewn to this fickle and fluctuating people.

Mr. Boyce has, with considerable dexterity, combined into an orderly narrative, the course of events, as they are publicly known. He fails, perhaps, in assigning the secret motives, by which open actions were produced ; and he attributes too little to intrigue, which is almost always the life and soul of operations among Frenchmen. We commend his work, as history, or as materials for history : whether we are correct in differing from him on causes, a short time, probably, will enable the public to determine. Mr. B. does *not* assign as one cause, the number of English lords, &c. who visited the great man at Elba.

As most of the historical incidents here presented, have passed under the eye of the readers of our work, we shall not study regularity, in this article, but shall merely select a few detached passages.

Speaking of the previous manœuvres, says Mr. B.

When the conspirators had sufficiently ascertained that discontents (inflamed by themselves) were rapidly spreading, they ventured cautiously to hint that the recluse of Elba was the only person who could deliver them from the evils which they felt and feared. They spoke of his military fame; they asserted that misfortune had ameliorated his heart; that he had renounced his romantic projects of universal empire, and that he wished only to live for the happiness and glory of France. Clubs were now formed, in the establishment of which the women bore a leading part. The Princess Hortensia, surrounded by a crowd of profligate females, who scrupled no sacrifices to allure every person of talent, wealth, or influence to join their infamous combination, presided at these assemblies.

At one of the weekly dinners, or rather debauches, which were given, the unfortunate General Quesnel was an invited guest. It is supposed that his virtue was proof against their allurements; for the next morning his corpse was discovered floating in the Seine.

A regular communication was established with Elba. The police was either unsuspicious of the plot, or the principal agents were secretly friendly to the cause; for their correspondence was carried on with such perfect security, that Buonaparte determined to come secretly to Paris, to concert the necessary plans, and animate the conspirators by his presence. But this was deemed too hazardous, and the faithful Bertrand was dispatched with full powers to arrange every thing.

Soult was now most imprudently appointed minister of war. It has been confidently affirmed that he had been already initiated; and many of his actions render it too probable that he was a friend to the conspiracy. That he was personally attached to Buonaparte cannot be doubted, for the sanguinary battle of Toulouse was fought by him, with the vain hope of being serviceable to his master, three days after he had been officially informed of his abdication.

One would vain hope that he could not be so base as to take the oath of allegiance to Lewis, and accept an important, and honourable, and confidential office in his ministry, while he secretly meditated the blackest treason. Future times will decide on his conduct; but it is undeniable that every thing was done by him which the most sanguine friends of Napoleon

could wish. The troops which were most attached to the royal cause were removed to a distance, and all who were known to cherish a latent attachment to the Corsican, were brought from the Rhine and the Garonne, and quartered on the route which he must necessarily pursue.

The torpidity of the French ministers, is too remarkable to be passed without notice: that the English ministers were equally torpid, we do not believe; but facts are wanting to clear up the point.

Thus prepared for, and expected, it is no wonder that Napoleon found his way to Paris, easily enough. There he arrived; but was, evidently and notoriously a mere tool in the hands of partizans no longer attached to him, than while he pleased their caprice. This he knew amidst all his affected splendour; amidst what he wished to deem the unanimous vow of the nation. Yet, he met with some rebuffs.

After the first review of his troops at Paris, Napoleon intimated to M. Daffry, who commanded the Swiss guards, that he should on the morrow review his troops.

The colonel coldly replied that he should do his duty, and retired. He immediately assembled his officers, informed them of the orders which he had received, and requested their advice. Without hesitation they all answered, "Do what duty prescribes."

On the 22d some regiments were drawn up in the square of the Carousel, and Napoleon at the head of his staff approached to review them. As he passed along the ranks he missed the Swiss. An aide-de-camp was despatched to require the instant attendance of the Colonel and his troops.

"I acknowledge only the orders of the King," said the colonel with much sang-froid, and the aide-de-camp returned with the message. Napoleon bit his lips, but was silent, and the review was concluded.

The colonel was then invited to appear at the palace. He immediately complied, expecting, but dreaded not the coming storm. As he entered the hall of the marshals, two officers presented themselves and demanded his sword. He drew it, retreated a few steps, and placing himself in a posture of defence, exclaimed "Let the bravest of you take it!"

This unexpected resistance disconcerted them. He again sheathed his sword,

passed the officers without opposition and was introduced to the presence of Napoleon.

"Wherefore," fiercely asked he, "have you not obeyed my orders?"

"Because I acknowledge only the authority of the King and of the Cantons."

"Know you to whom you speak?"

"Yes, I am addressing General Buonaparte."

"You are addressing the Emperor of the French, and in that title I order you to repair to the square of the Carousel, with your regiment that I may review you."

"General! I have already had the honour to inform you that I will receive the orders of the King alone, to whom I have sworn allegiance."

"You took the same oath to me five years ago."

"You released me from that oath by your abdication."

"I would have you recollect yourself."

"You will have the goodness to recollect that I belong to the Cantons."

"I will reduce them to submission."

"You will not easily reduce three hundred thousand men resolved to lose their lives rather than their liberty."

"Yet you were reduced by the Austrians."

"And we were relieved by William Tell."

"Enough," said Napoleon, and turned to one of his ministers.

It is pleasing to find such honour, amidst so general a scene of treachery; but, then,—the Swiss were not demoralized, as the French were: and this is the secret of their most honourable distinction.

The distresses to which Buonaparte was reduced by the factions around him, are sufficiently known; they are truly stated by Mr. B.; and we see the Great Man successively giving way to every obstacle that was firmly opposed to him.

The history of the events at Waterloo is well narrated; but not without some slight contradictions: Mr. B. says, Vol. II. p. 91. "the last and desperate attack of the guards was accompanied with loud and rapturous shouts of 'The Emperor for ever!'"—we believe these epithets are ill placed: he says, more truly, "They marched on with a firm and steady step, and in dead silence." This dead silence was sufficient intima-

tion to the experienced French Generals, that the battle was lost.

There is a contrast in the behaviour of the Commanders after the combat, that cannot be too often brought under review.

While the gallant Blücher was employed in pursuing the flying enemy, the Duke of Wellington slowly led his army over the field of battle. The noise and confusion which so lately reigned were heard no more, and all was hushed and still; save when the moans of the wounded, or the agonizing shrieks of the dying burst upon the ear. The moon riding in unveiled majesty shed a pale and mournful light on the horrors of the scene. When the Duke contemplated the piles of dead which were heaped on every side, and thought, with the lives of how many brave fellows the glory of that day had been bought, and how many hearts even the joyful news of this victory would sadden, the sternness of the soldier was forgotten; the feelings of the man resumed their power, and he burst into tears. . . . .

His troops were worn out with fatigue, and needed the refreshment of sleep, but to their everlasting honour be it recorded, that not a man indulged in the repose which nature so much required. They retread the field of death. They sought for their wounded companions. They eagerly afforded them every assistance in their power, and having hastily dressed their wounds, despatched them to the hospitals of Antwerp and Brussels. Nor was their humanity confined to their countrymen, even those who so lately thirsted for their blood, those by whom their ranks had been thinned, shared in their tender care. In the left wing alone, more than five hundred French were indebted for their lives to the generosity and compassion of the British soldiers. In every part of the field the troops were seen diligently employed in constructing litters, and carefully conveying both friends and foes to a place of refuge and comfort. . . . .

How different were the feelings which his opponent displayed on similar occasions! When a body of recruits joined the army, the favourite expression of Napoleon was, "Ah! there is more food for the cannon." As he rode over the scene of contention, after one of his bloodiest victories, while the dead and the dying were trampled on at every step, he betrayed not a single emotion of pity, but turning to one of his officers he said with a smile, "My faith! there is a fine consumption."

His confidential valet thus describes his visit to the field of battle after the victory of Prussian Eylau: "It was piercingly cold. Some of the dying yet breathed. The immense heaps of dead bodies, and the black cavities which the blood had made in the snow, formed a horrible contrast. The officers of the staff were profoundly affected. The Emperor alone contemplated this scene of horror and blood without emotion. I pushed my horse some paces before him. I was curious to observe him in a situation so interesting. You would have thought that he was devoid of all human affections. Not even one transient glance of pity beamed from his cold and impenetrable countenance. He spoke with the utmost indifference of the events of the preceding evening. As he passed before a group of Russian grenadiers, who had fallen together in defending the position assigned to them, the horse of one of the aides-de-camp started. The Emperor perceived it, 'That horse,' said he coldly, 'is a coward.'"

We shall have occasion to reconsider these scenes, more particularly.

Escaped to Paris, we again see this mighty man recoiling before one difficulty after another: and his power gradually grasped by other hands. The picture is impressive and instructive: the moral of it may be gathered from a single incident. After a confidential conversation with his brother Lucien,

Napoleon hastily retired to his cabinet, and secured the door. He there remained an hour, and no one dared to interrupt him. He was incessantly and rapidly pacing the room, and uttering the most violent exclamations. At length he rang for some coffee. It was served up to him by a child whom Napoleon had particularly distinguished, who was often commissioned to wait on him when his servants dared not expose themselves to his temporary insanity, and whose innocent countenance and interesting prattle had sometimes succeeded in lulling the troubled spirit of the Emperor to rest.

Napoleon was now sitting in a fixed posture, with his head leaning on his hands. He noticed not the entrance of the child, who stood some minutes before him afraid to disturb him. At length he approached nearer, and with more sensibility than his years indicated, thus addressed the Emperor:

"Eat some! Eat some, Sire! it will do you good!"

Napoleon gazed steadfastly upon him, but spoke not.

The child again presented the refreshment. A tear started on the cheek of the Emperor, and he took the coffee.

"Are you not from Gonesse?" said he.

"No, Sire! I am of Pierre Fete."

"Where your parents have a cottage and a few acres?"

"Yes, Sire!"

"Ah! THEY ARE HAPPY."

The turns in the public mind, and the contradictory exultations of the public voice, the errors of the king, the more than equal blunders of Buonaparte, the thorough deception practiced, the distresses of the finances, with the course of events that frustrated the whole plan, must be read in the Volumes.

The history includes the departure of Napoleon for St. Helena; and the work terminates with *all* the official accounts of the Battle of Waterloo. The maps and plans annexed are very useful.

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*The Remains of Hesiod, the Ascrean,*

including the Shield of Hercules, translated into English Rhyme and Blank Verse. By C. E. Elton. Second Edition. Small 8vo. Price 12s. Baldwin and Co. London, 1816.

THIS is an acceptable present to general readers: to the learned, on account of the notes which accompany it, to the unlearned, because it more correctly represents Hesiod, than any translation hitherto published. And Hesiod is a poet, whose remains are well entitled to the distinction implied in translation. Certainly, extremely antique; and, very probably, unusually learned; his maxims inform us what were the sentiments regarded as sound doctrine in his days, — political, moral, and religious.

No critic could be satisfied with Cooke's Version of Hesiod; and we confess, that Chapman's was unknown to us: it was published in 1618; and Mr. Elton has subjoined specimens of it. The addition of the poem, called the Shield of Hercules, is proper; especially with the correction, suggested by Mr. E. that *parts* of it are genuine, while other parts are enlargements by a later hand. But, we cannot help wishing, that the translator had more strictly examined this, in connection with a conjecture, that the reported contest between Homer



and Hesiod *might* be true, and that descriptions of the Shields of Hercules and Achilles *might* be the verses they respectively recited. For, it seems, that the testimony which places these bards as contemporaries, is, on the whole, the best supported. Velleius Paterculus (A. D. 30) says, Homer flourished 950 years before his time; *i.e.* ante A. D. 920. Pliny, about A. D. 78, places Homer 1,000 years previous; *i.e.* ante A. D. 920; and Herodotus (ante A. D. 484) affirms that Homer and Hesiod preceded him four hundred years: allowing that he *wrote* at the age of thirty-six years; this places those poets before A. D. 920: and this testimony is of great weight, and most probably guided the opinions of the later writers.

That Hesiod was, during part of his life, an inmate in a temple of the Muses, seems more probable, than that he was initiated into the *priestly office*. We have an instance by which this distinction may be illustrated, in the Ion of Euripides, who was not properly a *priest*, but describes himself as an *attendant* on the Temple; Ion might have acquired learning equal to that of Hesiod; but in what other station the bard should have collected so much as his remains demonstrate, it is not easy to imagine. If letters did not really exist in Greece, at the time, he must have attended with unvaried diligence to repetition long continued: and this repetition was the office—not of the laity, but of the priesthood.

But, if the tales told by Hesiod be closely investigated, they will justify the suspicion of a foreign origin. The war of the Titans against heaven, was not Grecian, either as a history, or as a fable. The hundred-handed Briareus is a Brahminical idea; and the confinement of the Giants beneath the earth, is not unlike the import of a passage in Job, chap. xxiv. 5, 6, which Scott translates,

God rules above, beneath; yea, far below  
The deep abyss, in dark abodes of woe:  
Hades and regions of perdition lie  
Unveil'd and naked to his flaming eye:  
There the old Giants feel his wrath; and there  
All wicked ghosts are trembling in despair.

Who and what the *Rephaim* (Giants) of Job were, historically, it would lead us too far to enquire: but, that they were wicked wretches enduring punishment in the unseen world, is highly credible. And here we must be allowed to think it somewhat singular, that although Mr. E. deduces illustrations from various parts of Scripture, not one is from the book of Job; although, were it necessary, we could point out many precepts and observations, with divers *antique* sayings and saws, so closely similar, that, in perusal, one seems to be almost a translation of the other. This is, in our opinion, favourable to the greater antiquity of Hesiod; but whence could the coincidence arise, unless such propositions were in circulation? and, why not, if Job were written by Moses, in Arabia, and known in Egypt, and Phenecia?—why should the sources whence he drew these proverbial truisms be unknown among any people deserving the name of civilized?

These hints partly answer Mr E.'s objections against acknowledging any authority in the *ancient Sybils' books*. Whether the Sybil drew from the prophet Isaiah, or not, it is certain that the *Paradisaical state*, of Isaiah, greatly resembles a Hindoo representation in Maurice; nor are other similarities unknown.\* But, if so, why might not both the Sybil and Virgil adopt conceptions and expectations, which were little short of general among the nations they were best acquainted with?

We might also insist, that the modes of personal decoration—of the hands and feet, the hair, the eyes,—described by Hesiod, were Indian, equally as they were Egyptian, and Hebrew. We need go no further back than the second volume of our New Series, p. 742, in proof of the dyeing of the hands and the feet, by the women of Asia; with a reference for its antiquity to Deut. xxi. 12. The extract from Mr. Atkinson, proves also, the custom of perfuming the hair:

Her waving curls the heart resistless drew—  
And gales of heavenly fragrance fill'd the room.

\* Compare Pax. Vol. IX. p. 1059.

Having said a good word for the Sybils, who probably never existed, as such, we shall observe, on behalf of the "Cyclops brethren,"

—Cyclops was their name,  
From that round eye-ball in their brow infix'd;  
And strength, and force, and manual craft  
were theirs.

that sundry of their works are remaining, to which Mr. E. might have appealed. The most perfect, perhaps, are the walls of Tirynthus, with a piece of sculpture over the gateway; as may be seen in Mr. Gell. Bryant was certainly right, therefore, in describing them as a people "particularly famous for Architecture; and in all parts whither they came, they erected noble structures, which were remarkable for their height, [strength] and beauty." As to the single eye in their forehead, it might refer to some imperfection in their character: they might have their blind side, as other Artists have: they might be active labourers, but deficient in other points of policy or wisdom.

We merely suggest these thoughts in support of our opinion that these ancient poems are susceptible of much additional illustration; but, for this we must look out of Greece. We even doubt, whether some of the Agricultural precepts may not be found quite as applicable to other countries as to that in which the poet resided; and possibly, among these, the rising and setting of the stars;—which completely invalidates all dependence on them taken as marks of Chronology.

Mr. E. has executed his translation with spirit, and with very commendable fidelity; though we cannot help thinking that in one place where (*periculo suo*) he differs from the learned who preceded him, it is in consequence of a mistaken view of the passage. The author advises, after the grain is threshed—consequently, immediately before winter,

—Thy hireling swain  
From forth thy house dismiss, when all the  
store

Of kindly food is laid within thy door:

Says Mr. E. in a note,

ὄντα σικκοῦς ποιοῦντα is rendered by  
Grævius *comparare sibi servum domo caren-*

*tem*: and Schrevelius explains the passage to mean that "you should seek out a servant who, having no house of his own to look after, could direct his whole attention to your concerns." So when the harvest is over, and the corn laid up in the granaries, he is to look out for a labourer! Was there ever a direction so unmeaning as this? I translate the words, (*meo periculo*) "*servum operarium ē domo dimittere.*"

Surely, it seems hard to turn away at the approach of winter a labourer who has faithfully endured the toils of summer and autumn; and rather than this, we would venture to take *oikou* for *having no family*; by which it agrees with the following verses. "Let the man-servant whom you take into your house for the winter, be one who has *no family* of his own:

And to thy service let a female come;

But childless, for a child were burdensome.

And to this sense Chapman has inclined, in his "old racy Version":

Make thus thy Man-servant, one that hath no  
house; [spouse;

Thy Handmaid one, that hath no child nor  
Handmaids that children have, are ravenous.

But we must now proceed to extract a specimen, and close our account of this very respectable performance: the following passage is clearly emulous of Miltonic power and grandeur:

He said: the gods, the givers of all good,  
Heard with acclaim; nor even till that hour  
So burn'd each breast with ardour to destroy.  
All on that day stir'd up the mighty strife,  
Female and male; Titanic gods, and sons  
And daughters of old Saturn; and that band  
Of giant brethren, whom, from forth th' abyss  
Of darkness under earth, deliverer Jove [force  
Sent up to light; grim forms and strong, with  
Gigantic; arms of hundred-handed gripe  
Burst from their shoulders; fifty heads up-  
sprang, [opposed  
Cresting their muscular limbs. They thus  
In dreadful conflict 'gainst the Titans stood,  
In all their sinewy hands wielding aloft  
Precipitous rocks. On th' other side, alert  
The Titan phalanx closed; then hands of  
strength [war.

Join'd prowess, and show'd forth the works of  
Th' immeasurable sea tremendous dash'd  
With roaring; earth re-echoed; the broad  
heaven [throughout

Græu'd shattering; vast Olympus reel'd

Down to its rooted base beneath the rush  
Of those immortals; the dark chasm of hell  
Was shaken with the trembling, with the  
tramp

Of hollow footsteps and strong battle-strokes,  
And measureless uproar of wild pursuit.  
So they against each other through the air  
Hurl'd intermix'd their weapons, scattering  
groans

Where'er they fell. The voice of armies rose  
With rallying shout through the star'd fir-  
mament,

And with a mighty war-cry both the hosts  
Encountering closed. Nor longer then did  
Jove

Curb down his force; but sudden in his soul  
There grew dilated strength, and it was fill'd  
With his omnipotence; his whole of might  
Broke from him, and the godhead rush'd  
abroad.

The vaulted sky, the mount Olympus, flash'd  
With his continual presence; for he pass'd  
Incessant forth, and lighten'd where he trod.  
Thrown from his nervous grasp the lightnings  
flew

Reiterated swift; the whirling flash  
Cast sacred splendour, and the thunderbolt  
Fell. Then on every side the foodful earth  
Roar'd in the burning flame, and far and near  
The trackless depth of forests crash'd with fire.  
Yea—the broad earth burn'd red, the floods of  
Nile

Glow'd, and the desert waters of the sea.  
Round and around the Titans' earthy forms  
Roll'd the hot vapour, and on fiery surge  
Stream'd upward, swathing in one boundless  
blaze [light

The purer air of heaven. Keen rush'd the  
In quivering splendour from the writen flash;  
Strong though they were, intolerable smote  
Their orbs of sight, and with bedimmed glare  
Scorch'd up their blasted vision. Through  
the void

Of Erebus, the preternatural flame [see  
Spread, mingling fire with darkness. But to  
With human eye and hear with ear of man  
Had been, as on a time the heaven and earth  
Met hurtling in mid-air; as nether earth  
Crash'd from the centre, and the wreck of  
heaven

Fell ruining from high. Not less, when gods  
Grappled with gods, the shout and clang of  
arms

Commingle'd, and the tumult roar'd from  
heaven. [throughout

Shrill rush'd the hollow winds, and roused  
A shaking and a gathering dark of dust;  
Crushing the thunders from the clouds of air,  
Hot thunderbolts and flames, the fiery darts  
Of Jove; and in the midst of either host  
They bore upon their blast the cry confused  
Of battle, and the shouting. For the din  
Tumultuous of that night-appalling strife  
Rose without bound. Stern strength of hardy  
proof [fight.

Wreak'd there its deeds, till weary sank the  
But first, array'd in battle, front to front,  
Full long they stood, and bore the brunt of  
war.

Amid the foremost, towering in the van,  
The war-unsated Gyges, Briareus,  
And Cottus, bitterest conflict waged; for they  
Successive thrice a hundred rocks in air  
Hurl'd from their sinewy grasp; with missile  
storm [drove,

The Titan host o'ershadowing, them they  
Vain-glorious as they were, with hands of  
strength

O'ercoming them, beneath th' expanse of earth  
And bound with galling chains; so far be-  
neath

This earth, as earth is distant from the sky;  
So deep the space to darksome Tartarus.  
A brazen anvil rushing from the sky  
Through thrice three days would torn in airy  
whirl,

Nor touch this earth, till the tenth sun arose;  
Or down earth's chasm precipitate revolve,  
Nor till the tenth sun rose attain the verge  
Of Tartarus. A fence of massive brass  
Is forged around; around the pass is roll'd  
A night of triple darkness; and above  
Impend the roots of earth and barren sea.  
There the Titanic gods in murkiest gloom  
Lie hidden; such the cloud-assembler's will;  
There in a place of darkness, where vast earth  
Has end; from thence no egress open lies;  
Neptune's huge hand has closed with brazen  
The mouth; a wall environs every side. [gates

Mr. E's. versification is equally ex-  
pressive, in rhyme.

Beware the January month; beware  
Those hurtful days, that keenly piercing air  
Which flays the herds; those frosts that bitter  
sneathe  
The nipping air and glaze the ground beneath.

From Thracia, nurse of steeds, comes rushing  
 forth,  
 O'er the broad sea, the whirlwind of the north,  
 And moves it with his breath; then howl the  
 shores  
 Of earth, and long and loud the forest roars.  
 He lays the oaks of lofty foliage low,  
 Tears the thick pine-trees from the moun-  
 tain's brow  
 And strews the vallies with their overthrow.  
 He stoops to earth; shrill swells the storm  
 around, [sound.  
 And all the vast wood rolls a deeper roar of  
 The beasts their cowering tails with trembling  
 fold,  
 And shrink and shudder at the gusty cold.  
 Thick is the hairy coat, the shaggy skin,  
 But that all-chilling breath shall pierce within.  
 Not his rough hide can then the ox avail;  
 The long-hair'd goat defenceless feels the gale;  
 Yet vain the north's-wind's rushing strength  
 to wound [around.  
 The flock, with thickening fleeces fenced  
 He bows the old man, crook'd beneath the  
 storm; [form.  
 But spares the smooth-skin'd virgin's tender  
 Yet from bland Venus' mystic rites aloof,  
 She safe abides beneath her mother's roof:  
 The suppling waters of the bath she swims,  
 With shining ointment sleeks her dainty limbs;  
 In her soft chamber pillow'd to repose.  
 While through the wintry nights the tempest  
 blows.

*Institutes of Christian Perfection,*  
 of Macarius the Egyptian, called the  
 Great. Translated from the Greek, by  
 Granville Penn, Esq. 12mo. Murray  
 London, 1816.

THIS Macarius, the Saint, is called  
*the Great*, to distinguish him among  
 the *fifty* who bore the same name in  
 the early ages of the church. In fact,  
 the name was as common as *Felix* among  
 the Latins, and was, like that, esteemed  
 a name of good omen. He was born  
 A. D. 301, in the province of Thebes in  
 Upper Egypt; and was a pupil of An-  
 tony, the founder, say some,—of the  
 Hermit life in Lower Egypt. But, we  
 rather think, that seclusion had long  
 been a practice in that country; and  
 that the violent persecutions directed  
 against Christianity did no more than  
 revive, and perhaps, for the moment,

justify that disposition. The history of  
 the Therapeutæ strongly favours this  
 hypothesis.

An Egyptian speaking in Greek, was  
 no great wonder, in those days; but in  
 examining his works, it is a particular  
 that demands attention; especially,  
 since Theologians have been intent on  
 affixing certain ideas, only, to certain  
 expressions.

If we mistake not, a disposition is  
 reviving to look back to the early writ-  
 ters of the Christian Church; and we  
 commend it—always supposing, that  
 due allowances will be made for the  
 probable imperfections inseparable from  
 such antient remains. The work, be-  
 fore us, for instance, does not appear  
 to be one regular discourse or treatise,  
 compacted by that continued connexion  
 of argument, which leads to a final and  
 forcible result. It rather seems to be  
 a number of detached paragraphs, of  
 various character, judicious or mixed,  
 as if preparatory to discourses intended  
 for delivery, or as if selected by some  
 pious pupil from discourses he had  
 heard with pleasure. The illustrations  
 are usually simple; the author had  
 studied scripture carefully; and his  
 quotations are useful in more than the  
 mere senses in which they are applied.  
 Mr. Penn has taken occasion from them  
 to add ingenious notes, which do him  
 credit. The following, is well entitled  
 to the consideration of some among us  
 whose labours have been directed to en-  
 quiries after predictions of future events.  
 It meets an opinion, that we have ac-  
 knowledged, — which, nevertheless, we  
 refer to the judgment of the learned.

God, soasmuch as He is gracious and  
 loving to mankind, is long-suffering, and  
 patiently awaits the repentance of every  
 sinner; and accounts the conversion of every  
 one that repents as a joy and festivity in  
 heaven: for He Himself said, "*there is joy*  
*in heaven over one sinner that repenteth* \*."

But if any one, sensible of that goodness  
 and long suffering through which God ab-  
 stains from visiting upon him his sins, shall  
 at the same time slight his commandments,  
 and only use that mercy as a motive to dis-  
 regard them; that man, adding sin to sin,  
 and heaping up transgression upon  
 transgression, and audacity upon audacity,

\* Luke, xv. 10.—Hom. iv. 21, &c.

fills up the measure of guilt, and remains thenceforth so fallen that he cannot be recovered: but, having lived his life in vain, and being united to the Evil One unto the end, he finally perishes. Thus it befel Sodom; for the bounds of sin being filled up and overflowing, and no spark of repentance remaining among them, they were overwhelmed by the destruction of fire from the Divine Judgment. And so in the days of Noah; for mankind having yielded themselves with unbridled licentiousness to all the impulses of evil, and manifesting no evidence of repentance, they raised up such a pile of sins upon themselves as drew down the destruction of the whole earth. The same also befel the Egyptians, for their transgressions against God, and their cruelty towards his people. Yet He was merciful, and did not send destruction upon them at once, but strove by successive chastisements to convert them to repentance. But when, after all those gracious endeavours to reclaim them, they still devoted themselves to evil, and persisted in their unbelief, and pursued and persecuted the people of God, which He Himself had led forth; then the divine vengeance overtook them, and destroyed them all. The same method of long-suffering was exercised towards Israel, when they likewise had sinned against God, and had slain His servants the prophets; but when they proceeded to such an extremity of wickedness as to feel no reverential awe for the Majesty of the MASTER Himself, they were then, ONCE AND FOR EVER, cast out and overthrown; and prophecy, priesthood, and worship, were taken away from them, and given to other nations which believed in Him.

We add Mr. P.'s note on this passage:

ΚΑΘΑΠΑΣ ἀπεβλήθησαν καὶ κατεβλήθησαν. The meaning of this eminent Father in this place, is put out of all doubt by his own words in two passages of his Fourth Homily, where he speaks upon the same subject: c. xx. p. 62. "Thus their Temple is 'delivered up to the nations UNTO THE END;—ΕΙΣ ΤΕΛΟΣ—and they have been 'dispersed over the whole earth by the 'princes who have made them captive; 'being commanded NEVER to return to 'THEIR OWN PLACES.'—μὴτι οὕτως τὸς ἀνακαταβῆναι τοῖς κληρονομοῦν. And at p. 66, "Having filled up and exceeded 'the fullest measure of sin, by laying their 'hands upon the majesty of the MASTER, 'they are abandoned by God UNTO THE END.'—ΕΙΣ ΤΕΛΟΣ κατεβλήθησαν. In all these passages, Macarius only speaks after

the express declaration of St. Paul, in 1 Thess. ii. 16, ἐρχασθε δε ἐν αὐτοῖς ἡ ὀργὴ ΕΙΣ ΤΕΛΟΣ.—"Wherefore wrath is come upon them UNTO THE END." This declaration of the Apostle was never misapprehended in the primitive Church, and the truth which it conveyed was received and embraced without repugnance or diversity by the primitive Fathers. Thus the version of the Vulgate reads: "*pervenit enim ira Dei super illos IN FINEM*;" and, accordingly, St. Jerom, in his Commentary on Isaiah, c. i., thus propounds the truth therein divinely revealed: "*USQUE AD FINEM perseverabit vastitas Judæorum—the devastation of the Jews will continue UNTO THE END.*" And St. Chrysostom, in his Homilies against the Jews, declares, upon the same apostolical authority, ὅτι ἔτι ΕΝ ΤΕΛΕΙᾳ καθεξῆς αὐτοῖς ἡ δούλη αὐτῶν—the present captivity, will attend the Jews UNTO THE CONSUMMATION;" Adv. Jud. Hom. vi. Why our English version has obscured and frustrated this great and important truth, by rendering the text "Wherefore wrath hath come upon them 'to the uttermost,'" it would not be easy to conjecture; but certainly, there is scarcely a truth of Scripture which needs more to be exposed and enforced in the present fanciful age, when the most unsupported fictions are embraced, with an avidity suited to the middle ages, of the re-assembling of the Jews, from all countries of the earth, in Palestine, as a separate nation; although it was the essence of the Gospel "to break down the middle-wall of partition between us and them, and to make of the two one new man—and to make no difference between Jew and Greek:" and although St. Paul has pointedly declared, that "the salvation of Israel," prefigured in the prophecies as "their restoration," is "a mystery," that is, a thing concealed from the comprehension and penetration of man until it shall be revealed; which would not be the case, if it was such as is familiarly described by some writers amongst us. And the Apostle concludes upon this subject with an exclamation, testifying, that "God's judgments" in this mystery, "are unsearchable, and His ways past finding out." Rom. xi. 26, 33.

We should have been glad if Mr. P. had, at least, glanced at the implied reservation in our Lord's expression, "Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles, till the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled. This has the air of intending a restoration, after a fixed period of time.



*The Christian Doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation*, considered and maintained on the Principles of Judaism. By Rev. J. Oxlee. 8vo. price 12s. Hatchard, London. 1815.

THIS is the first volume of a very laborious undertaking, which, on the present occasion, we shall do no more than notice. The Reverend author seeks in the writings of Jewish expositors for expressions and sentiments to prove his proposition, that their nation formerly acknowledged a Trinity. We believe they did: we believe also, that so did most of the literate nations of the earth. This volume is particularly addressed to the House of Israel; and we could earnestly wish, that its effect on their minds might be answerable to the solicitude and diligence of the learned writer. So far as our observation has extended, there is a principle distinct from that of anxiety to discover truth, at present in powerful operation among those to whom Mr Oxlee directs this benevolence:—Though Truth be, in itself, infinitely more valuable than diamonds, yet we conjecture that were both offered to this people, at the same instant,—the diamonds would meet with the most enthusiastic votaries, and find the most favourable reception among by far the greatest majority.

*Metrology*: or an Exposition of Weights and Measures, chiefly those of Great Britain and France. By P. Kelly, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 150. Lackington, London. 1816.

By the nature and importance of the subject, together with the public proceedings relative to it, we are induced to give this work the earliest possible notice. We wish the public to be impressed with a conviction of the necessity for regulating the weights and measures of the United Kingdom throughout the whole of its extent, by the same standard. It is the only way to do justice between buyer and seller; both ought to be well acquainted with this mutual convenience. We include Ireland in this wish; because, there are

certain points of general sovereignty which cannot be too universally acquiesced in, and which, while unadopted, are standing indications of differences where no difference ought to exist. Such are the circulation of the same coin, and the adoption of the same weights and measures. On this subject, the following distich of Budeus is strictly applicable:—

*Una fides, pondus, mensura, moneta sit una.  
Et status illæsus totius orbis erit.*

One faith, one weight, one measure, and one coin,  
Would soon the jarring world in friendship join.

*De Re Nummaria. L. i. c. 3.*

In treating a practical subject, it should be recollected that it falls much more to the lot of the commonalty than of the learned in daily and constant use. We have known very ingenious inventions completely ruined by a single remark: "*Yes, very pretty; but my servants are no philosophers.*"

It is probably from this cause that the metrical division is not thoroughly settled in France. The learned adopt it; but the bulk of the people are not learned; and having with great trouble acquired another mode of operation, they will hardly quit that to adopt this.

We have nothing to add on a subject, on which our opinion has been already stated. Water has received our suffrage; as the most facile and simple of all standards.\* The history of the new system in France, is described in a very instructive manner, by a correspondent of Dr. Kelly.

"The introduction of the new system of weights and measures into France, has experienced, as might be expected, the greatest and most general opposition. There were two enemies to be contended with, hard indeed to be conquered; first, habit, which particularly with the common people is second nature, and which has made them always distrust the use that the merchants might make of these new weights and measures to their detriment; and they were the more suspicious, as all the new Greek denominations were foreign to their ears. It was found too late, that it was wrong not to preserve, at least for some

\* Compare PANORAMA, Vol. I. N. S. p. 193, &c.

time, or perhaps for ever, the old denominations, applying them to the new measures. There was an endeavour made afterwards to remedy it, by an attempt at conciliation, which I shall mention presently, which has not had all the good effect that was expected, but on the contrary has produced new inconveniences.

"Secondly, private interest, that wilful blindness whose eyes it is so hard to open. The generality of shopkeepers thought erroneously, that their profits depended exclusively on the study that they had made of the relations between the weights and measures of the country of production, with those of the places of consumption. They thought their trade would be destroyed, when the consumer could easily calculate the prime cost of the goods; and from that time they used their utmost exertions to oppose the admission of this new system.

"These various oppositions, however, began to give way, and it is certain that they would have been at last entirely surmounted, if the government had persisted in refusing any concession.

"Such was the state of things when the Imperial Government, about the year 1812, with a view to join the respect due to old habits, with the preservation of the new system, allowed, for a limited time, that, instead of different fractions of the new weights and measures, others called *usuelle* should be formed, bringing them as nearly as possible to the value of those anciently in use; thus for example a half kilogramme forms at present a new measure called the *livre usuelle*; it is not exactly the old *livre, poids de marc*, but nearly 3 gros (grains) more.

"Thus then the new system is still preserved, since this new weight is exactly half of the kilogramme; but by a concession, much to be regretted, it has been permitted to divide this half kilogramme, not by decimals, but, like the old *livre*, into 16 ounces, and the other divisions as in the ancient *poids de marc*. In a word, this new ounce and its divisions depart so widely from the *gramme*, that the proportion cannot be discovered without the aid of calculation. Similar concessions have been made with respect to the divisions of measures of extent and capacity, and to these changes people very naturally bend, because they come near their old habits; but they remove them farther from the new decimal system, which it is still intended to preserve, and to establish in the end."

These facts afford valuable hints to our Government; and to those scientific

men, into whose hands our Government may commit the enquiry.

The work answers its title, and we recommend it to those who are actively interested in the subject.

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*Catechism of Political Economy, or Familiar Conversations on the Manner in which Wealth is produced, distributed, and consumed in Society. By Jean Baptiste Say. Translated from the French by J. Richter. 8vo. price 6s. Sherwood and Co. London, 1816.*

THE French nation has rarely shone with continued and steady brilliancy on the subject of Political Economy; and perhaps our countrymen are somewhat too ready to conclude—therefore they know nothing at all about it. The fact is not so: for those Frenchmen who have reasoned well, have occasionally reasoned very well, and much may be learned from them. The work before us was intended for the writer's countrymen; the subject is not so new in England as it was to them. Nevertheless, it may happen, that some among us who have little acquaintance with Sir James Stewart, or Adam Smith, may derive advantage from this compendium. Mr. Say is, certainly, an observant man, though, perhaps, sometimes too theoretical, with a disposition to fine-draw a proposition. This work contains truths, which it would well become politicians, to consider, and to meditate with earnestness; but, we shall prefer as a specimen of its manner and execution a more private example:—Our readers who duly profit by it, will be equally pleased with the author, and with us; and more than equally with themselves.

*WHAT difference is there between the words Expence and Consumption.*

*Expence* is the purchase of a thing to be consumed, and as, in general, one only buys what one intends to consume, the words *expence* and *consumption* are often used for one another. It is, however, proper to remark, that when one buys a product, we exchange the value we are willing to give up for one of which we are in want: the value of a crown, for instance, for the value of a handkerchief. We are still as rich when we have made the per-

chase as we were before, only we possess in the form of a handkerchief what we before had in the form of a crown. We do not begin to lose this value until we begin to use the handkerchief, and it is only when the consumption is finished that we are poorer by a crown. It is not then in buying, but in consuming, that we dissipate our property. That is the reason why, in the middle ranks of life, the character and economical talents of the woman, who directs the greater part of the consumption of the family, assists materially to preserve fortunes.

*What do you understand by economical talents?*

It is the talent of deciding judiciously what consumption may be permitted, and what must be prohibited, in that state of fortune in which we are placed, and according to the income we have.

*What do you understand by avarice?*

We are avaricious when we deprive ourselves, or those dependent upon us, of those consumptions which we might permit according to our incomes.

*Is it avaricious not to expend the whole of one's income?*

No; for it is only by the savings which are made from unproductive consumption, that we can hope to enjoy repose in our old days, and to procure an establishment for our families.

*Do we do any wrong to society by thus amassing a productive capital, for the sake of enjoying ourselves, or suffering those belonging to us to enjoy, the profits it will produce?*

On the contrary, capitals, accumulated by individuals, add so much to the total capital of society; and as a capital placed, that is, employed reproductively, is indispensably necessary to give activity to industry, every person who spares from his revenue to add to his capital, procures, to a certain number of persons who have nothing but their industry, the means of deriving a revenue from their talents.

*Are not some consumptions better managed than others?*

Yes: they are those which procure greater satisfaction, in proportion to the sacrifice of the values which they occasion. Such are the consumptions which satisfy the real, rather than fictitious, wants.—Wholesome food, decent clothing, convenient lodgings, are consumptions more fitting and better regulated than luxurious food, foppish clothing, and stately habitations. More true satisfaction results from the first than the last.

*What do you consider besides, as well regulated consumptions?*

The consumption of products of the best

quality of every sort, although they may cost more.

*For what reason do you consider them as well regulated consumptions?*

Because the workmanship employed on a bad article will be more quickly consumed than that on a good one. When a pair of shoes is made with bad leather, the work of the shoemaker, which is used up in the same time as the shoes, does not cost less, and is consumed in fifteen days instead of lasting two or three months, which it would have done if the leather had been good. The carriage of bad merchandize costs as much as that of good, which is more advantageous. Poor nations have, consequently, beside the disadvantage of consuming less perfect productions, that of paying dearer for them in proportion.

*What consumptions do you consider as the worst regulated?*

Those which procure more chagrin and mischief than satisfaction: such as the excess of intemperance, and expences which excite contempt, or are followed by punishment.

### *Bardouc ; or the Goat-herd of Mount*

*Taurus: an Eastern Tale. Translated from the French of Adrien de Sarrazin. Sherwood and Co. London. 1815.*

A LIVELY and specious *jeu d'esprit*, not without instruction and a moral. Under the guidance of a sprightly antelope, which leads him into mischief, and a graver goat, which remonstrates against his aberrations, Bardouc experiences a variety of adventures. They are usually treated in an ingenious manner; nevertheless, our better judgment acknowledges a kind of reluctance in the toleration of speaking animals, whether goats or antelopes. The same caution against vanity and self-sufficiency, might be inculcated by more appropriate personages; and the dictates of wisdom might be uttered by a superior professor, with a beard of better cut. The fact is, that we suffer in a short fable or tale, what we dislike in a continued series of adventures, in a history sufficiently long to allow the rational powers to resume their proper superiority over those of the imagination. The writer has well studied the character of his countrymen; the work has many pleasant strokes in it; and it must be placed among the ingenious and amusing.

*The Cottagers of the Lakes.* 12mo. pp. 235. Harris, London.

When the venerable Mrs. Trimmer established a literary review of elementary works, and books generally intended for the rising generation, she rendered an important service to society;—she performed a noble act of beneficence, the effects of which will be felt, acknowledged, and enjoyed, by our children, and our children's children. To her exertions may we fairly ascribe a large portion of the judicious improvements which have been effected in early education—a large portion of the superior attention which has been paid to the culture of the youthful mind. Thanks to that good old lady, whose memory will yet be honoured with many a blessing, silly stories, destitute equally of rational amusement and moral instruction, are now much less numerous than formerly. Even the humblest labours of literature, appropriated to lisping infancy, beam, not unfrequently, with superior intelligence.—The little tale which has elicited these remarks affords a pleasing specimen of laudable and useful exertion, in a young female. Its object, as the author informs us, “is to excite an enjoyment of the simple and cheerful pleasures which are invariably found to arise from an interchange of social affection.”—The exposition of moral truths, the elucidations of general and natural history, the arts, commerce, &c. contained in this performance, render it a desirable and unobjectionable present to that class of readers for which it is particularly designed.

*The Siege of Corinth: a poem. Parisina: a poem.* 8vo. pp. 90. Price 5s. 6d. Murray, London. 1816.

The mind of the noble writer, Lord Byron, is not of that temper to be moved by ordinary occurrences. The placidities of life have not yet occupied his vigorous muse; and though it was hoped, that his new connection would have entwined around his heart, and closely, too, yet time has dissipated that wel-

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come delusion, while it has raised up others, under which the honest magic included in the names of husband and father has proved of feeble spell. This must be regretted, whether or not it be wondered at. The town is pestered with editions of poems unworthy to see the light; and the caricature shops assign reasons for these “Farewells,” *pro* and *con*, with which we shall not disgrace our pages. We repeat our first observation, that the noble writer's mind is excited only by something desperate, or dreadful; by storms of war, or by conflicting passions raging with uncontrollable vehemence.

The story of *Parisina* includes adultery not to be named: that of the *Siege of Corinth*, is an example of self destruction, combined with vengeance on enemies, the last resource of desperation, the fatal consequences of a city taken by storm. The tale is more striking than pleasing; it marks the character of a renegade, who from having been a Venetian of promise, becomes a Turkish commander; having been enamoured of the daughter of Minotti, Governor of Corinth, which city is besieged, he would willingly have saved his intended father-in-law, for the sake of his troth-plighted bride. Events disappoint his hopes: the lady dies the evening before Corinth is assaulted, and her father, after retreating like a lion, to the altar of the great Church, fires a train of gunpowder, and blows up, together with himself, the whole host of enemies, rushing to attack him. The most striking part of the poem, is an *appearance*, for which the renegade, then sitting in retirement on the shore, cannot account.

There he sate all heavily,  
As he heard the night-wind sigh.  
Was it the wind through some hollow stone,  
Sent that soft and tender moan?  
He lifted his head and he looked on the sea,  
But it was unrippled as glass may be;  
He looked on the long grass—it waved not  
a blade;  
How was that gentle sound conveyed?  
He looked to the banners—each flag lay still,  
So did the leaves on Cithæron's hill,  
And he felt not a breath come over his cheek;  
What did that sudden sound bespeak?  
He turned to the left—is he sure of sight?  
There sate a lady, youthful and bright!

He started up with more of fear  
Than if an armed foe were near.  
"God of my fathers! what is here?  
"Who art thou, and wherefore sent  
"So near a hostile armament?"  
His trembling hands refused to sign  
The cross he deemed no more divine:  
He had resumed it in that hour,  
But conscience wrung away the power.  
He gazed, he saw: he knew the face  
Of beauty, and the form of grace;  
It was Francesca by his side,  
The maid who might have been his bride!

The rose was yet upon her cheek,  
But mellowed with a tenderer streak:  
Where was the play of her soft lips fled?  
Gone was the smile that enlivened their red.  
The ocean's calm within their view,  
Beside her eye had less of blue;  
But like that cold wave it stood still,  
And its glance, though clear, was chill.  
Around her form a thin robe twining,  
Nought concealed her bosom shining;  
Through the parting of her hair,  
Floating darkly downward there,  
Her rounded arm showed white and bare;  
And ere yet she made reply,  
Once she raised her hand on high;  
It was so wan and transparent of hue,  
You might have seen the moon shine through.

\* \* \* \* \*

Upon his hand she laid her own—  
Light was the touch, but it thrilled to the  
And shot a chillness to his heart, [bone,  
Which fixed him beyond the power to start.  
Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold,  
He could not loose him from its hold;  
But never did clasp of one so dear  
Strike on the pulse with such feeling of fear,  
As those thin fingers, long and white,  
Froze through his blood by their touch that  
night.

The feverish glow of his brow was gone,  
And his heart sank so still that it felt like  
stone,

As he looked on the face, and beheld its hue  
So deeply changed from what he knew:  
Fair but faint—without the ray  
Of mind, that made each feature play  
Like sparkling waves on a sunny day;  
And her motionless lips lay still as death,  
And her words came forth without her breath,  
And there rose not a heave o'er her bosom's  
swell, [dwell.  
And there seemed not a pulse in her veins to  
Though her eye shone out, yet the lids were  
fixed, [mixed

And the glance that it gave was wild and un-  
With aught of change, as the eyes may seem  
Of the restless who walk in a troubled dream.

\* \* \* \* \*

"If not for love of me be given  
"Thus much, then, for the love of heaven,—

"Again I say—that turban tear  
"From off thy faithless brow, and swear  
"Thine injured country's sons to spare,  
"Or thou art lost; and never shalt see  
"Not earth—that's past—but heaven, or me.  
"If this thou dost accord, albeit  
"A heavy doom 'tis thine to meet,  
"That doom shall half absolve thy sin,  
"And mercy's gate may receive thee within:  
"But pause one moment more, and take  
"The curse of him thou didst forsake;  
"And look once more to heaven, and see  
"Its love for ever shut from thee.  
"There is a light cloud by the moon—  
"Tis passing, and will pass full soon—  
"If, by the time its vapoury sail  
"Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,  
"Thy heart within thee is not changed,  
"Then God and man are both avenged;  
"Dark will thy doom be, darker still  
"Thine immortality of ill."

Alp looked to heaven, and saw on high  
The sign she spake of in the sky;  
But his heart was swollen, and turned aside,  
By deep interminable pride.  
This first false passion of his breast  
Rolled like a torrent o'er the rest.  
*He sue for mercy! He dismayed*  
By wild words of a timid maid!  
*He, wronged by Venice, vow to save*  
Her sons, devoted to the grave!  
No—though that cloud were thunder's worst,  
And charged to crush him—let it burst!

He looked upon it earnestly,  
Without an accent of reply;  
He watched it passing; it is flown:  
Full on his eye the clear moon shone,  
And thus he spake—"Whate'er my fate,  
"I am no changeling—'tis too late:  
"The reed in storms may bow and quiver,  
"Then rise again; the tree must shiver.  
"What Venice made me, I must be,  
"Her foe in all, save love to thee:  
"But thou art safe: oh, fly with me!"  
He turned, but she is gone!

Nothing is there but the column stone.  
Hath she sunk in the earth, or melted in the  
air? [there.  
He saw not, he knew not; but nothing is

*Illustrations of Hogarth; i. e. Hogarth*  
Illustrated from passages in Authors  
he never read, and could not under-  
stand. pp. 55. Nichols, London.  
1816.

The Illustrations are in general exact quo-  
tations from the respective Authors: where  
they are not so, the deviations or interpola-  
tions are noticed. For these, if ever they  
should see the light, some apology will be  
necessary. The learned Reader will be pur-



zled, perhaps disgusted, the candid Reader annoyed, and the gentle Reader surprised, to find the liberties Interpolation has sometimes taken—Verses long or short, mutilated or barbarously extended, like victims on the bed of Procrustes, or at least like the truckle-bed of Mr. Burke, “pigning together, heads and points,” hitched into rhyme without reason, and, as Pope says,

“Wondering how the devil they got there.”

Such is the author's account of his *jeu d'esprit*, in which, Hogarth is made Latin, or Latin is made Hogarth. by the force of words—or, rather by force put upon words [*disiecta membra poetæ*]—greater in power and spell, than that with which necromancers formerly raised the dead. That the vices of humanity are much the same in all ages, is correctly true; and the writers of the Augustan age may fairly be quoted as witnesses in proof of this. We say fairly—and we give this learned indagator leave to make them the *amende honorable* by rendering his talent at *facetia* by their means serviceable to morals. He may take the hint from his own illustration of the last plate of the “Harlot's Progress.”

*Catastrophe :*

Plate VI. Thirteen Figures :

Vivit Gnatus ;

Matrem ipsam, ex ægritudine hæc,  
Miseram, Mors conscuta est.\*

Scene :

Mœrenteis, fleteis, lacrumanteis, et miserranteis†.

*Epilogus :*

Ex hæc, heu ! quanti et quantæ sua funera vendunt ‡

§Ut Flos in septis secretis nascitur hortis,  
Ignotus pecori, nullo convulsis aratro,  
Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber,  
Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ.  
Idem, cum tenui carptus defloruit ungue,  
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ.  
Sic Virgo, dum intacta manet.——

\* Ter. Phorm. Act V. S. 1. Vide Donatum in verbum Hæc.

† Later Eanii Fragment. Vide Prescott on Horace, 212.

‡ Juvenal, VIII. 192. § Catullus, LX.

# LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

## ORDNANCE MAPS OF BRITISH COUNTIES.

The circumstances which were thought to render expedient the suspension of the publication of the Ordnance Maps of British Counties being now removed, the publication of them is resumed, and they may be obtained, as formerly, at the Drawing Room in the Tower, or of Mr. Faden, Charing Cross. As the suspension was only intended to be temporary, not merely the operations of the Trigonometrical Survey, but those of the Mapping and Engraving, have been regularly carried on during that period under the superintendence of Colonel Mudge ; so that several County Maps will be ready for delivery almost immediately. The Maps of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Sussex, and that part of Kent which squares in on the Sussex side with the general work, will be published in a very few weeks : and a separate map of the Isle of Wight is now on sale. The maps of all the contiguous counties north of these are in the hands of the engravers : and that of the whole County of Kent is re-engraving and in a state of forwardness. When the several plates and portions now planning by the surveyors are finished, at least three-fifths of England and Wales will be ready to be placed successively in the hands of the engravers ; and the whole will be carried on with all possible expedition consistent with accuracy. These maps are on a scale of an inch to a mile, a scale that admits of an attention to minutæ which must, of necessity, be disregarded in maps of smaller size. Hence, it may not only be expected that the general outline and the prominent physical circumstances shall be correctly delineated, but that the minuter points and peculiarities which are interesting to the topographer and the antiquarian shall be permanently marked and readily traced, in these maps.

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Speedily will be published, The Florist's Manual ; or Hints for the Construction of a gay Flower Garden : with directions for the preservation of Flowers from Insects, &c. By the Author of Botanical Dialogues, and Sketches of the Philosophy of Vegetable Life.

### BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Bagster is preparing for publication a Polyglott Bible, which is to comprise the Hebrew text of Vander Hooft ; the Samaritan Pentateuch ; the Greek Version of the LXX, from the text of Cardinal Caraffa (which Bos follows), with an Index containing such parts as are found to differ in the Edition of Græbe ; the Latin Vulgate of

Clement VIII.; the *Textus receptus* of the Greek Testament, with an Index exhibiting the select various readings of Griesbach's edition; an improved edition of the Syriac *Pesheto* New Testament; and the English Version, with a copious and original collection of references. Every separate department has its distinct Editor. The Prospectus, which is now before the Public, is delivered *gratis*, and consists of 32 pages, printed with the type and on the same paper as the Work itself, and exhibits the plan and form, with specimens of the respective texts, and the prefaces to each particular part.

The Work is to be completed in one quarto volume; it will also appear in four pocket volumes, which are arranged in such a manner, that any combination may be formed of the abovementioned texts as the convenience of the reader may require. It will be published in five successive parts. Part I. containing the Pentateuch; will be ready on the 1st of July next, to which will be prefixed concise Latin *Prolegomena* detailing the information considered essential to a work of this nature.

A Work of great utility is also in forwardness, entitled *Scripture Harmony*, or "Concordance of Parallel Passages, being a Commentary on the Bible, from its own resources," consisting of 500,000 references from the Latin Vulgate, Blayney, Canne, Brown, Scott, and other approved Authors, who have devoted their valuable services to this useful way of illustrating the pages of Inspiration. This body of references is correctly arranged in the usual order of the books, and printed on a plan especially adapted to each pocket volume of the Polyglott Bible about to be published, but equally useful, as a separate work, for every edition of the sacred text. The convenient portability and beauty of this volume will strongly recommend its general use to Ministers and others, for, even when in boards, it will not exceed three quarters of an inch in thickness, and consequently, as it is printed page for page with each of the volumes of the Polyglott Bible, it may be interleaved with either of them without increasing the size beyond that of a common Pocket Bible.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of the late William Hutton, of Birmingham, including a history of his family, and an account of the riots at Birmingham in 1791, is preparing for publication under the auspices of his daughter.

#### ROTANY.

On the First of June will be published, Part I. of the *Pomona Britannica*, being a collection of Specimens of the most esteemed Fruits at present cultivated in this Country.

By G. Brookshaw, Esq. The object of this work is, by a series of correct delineations, to afford gentlemen an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the most choice and valuable varieties of fruit, which will enable them to plant gardens and orchards in the most advantageous manner; it will also introduce to their notice several sorts of superior value, which are at present but little known; it will also contain a table of the comparative value of fruits, enabling them at one view to select the most desirable sorts requisite to stock a garden, in proportion to its size and to the extent of walling it may contain. Each plate will be accompanied with a letter-press description of the peculiar character and habits of each fruit. Particular care will be taken in pointing out the sorts proper for forcing or open walls. The leaves and blossoms, when they assist in marking the varieties, will be given; and nothing will be omitted which can in any manner tend to make the work complete.

#### DRAMA.

The First Twenty-one Volumes of Dibdin's London Theatre, with upwards of 400 Embellishments, will be ready for publication in the early part of this month.

#### FINE ARTS.

In the press, and speedily will be published, in imperial quarto, engraved on sixty double plates, price Five Guineas in boards, The Elgin Marbles of the Temple of Minerva at Athens: selected from the second and fourth volumes of Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens. To which will be prefixed, the interesting Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons respecting the Earl of Elgin's Collection of Sculptured Marbles; also a Historical Account of the Temple. As the Plates of this Work are already engraved, the Volume will be ready for delivery in the course of a month, at Mr. Taylor's Architectural Library.

Now in the course of publication, Egypt, a Series of Engravings exhibiting the Scenery, Antiquities, Architecture, Costume, Inhabitants, Animals, &c. of that country, selected from the celebrated work by Baron Vivant Denon, Directeur Général des Musées, &c.—This Work will comprise One Hundred and Ten Engravings by the first Artists, with Descriptions and Explanations, in French and English. It will be completed in Twenty Parts, extra large folio, price Five Shillings each, in the course of 1816. The unprecedented opportunities and advantages possessed and industriously improved by Baron Denon during the occupation of Egypt by the French, have conferred on his designs and writings an unparalleled but well merited celebrity. The brilliancy

of his style, the animation of his descriptions, the justness of his observations, the fidelity of his details, supported and completed by the exquisite productions of his pencil, unite to confer an extraordinary interest on his work. An event so remarkable as the invasion of Egypt, by a powerful army, accompanied by a subsidiary troop of artists, and learned men, enables the public to possess faithful representations and correct descriptions of those objects of ancient Art which equally interest the Architect and the Scholar, the Artist and the Patron. Dr. E. D. Clarke, whose travels are in a course of publication, having passed through the same districts as Baron Denon, refers perpetually to the plates contained in this work as illustrative of his volumes. This series of Engravings, therefore, forms a valuable and necessary supplement to the works of that learned traveller.

Mr. James Dallaway will soon publish, in imperial octavo, *Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients*; with some account of specimens preserved in England; embellished with numerous etchings.

## HISTORY.

Sir George Buck's *History of Richard the Third* is printing from the original MS. in the possession of the editor, with an Appendix of notes and documents, by Charles Yarnold, Esq. in a quarto volume.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Alex. Marcet, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, will soon publish an *Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi*, with plates.

Dr. John Reed, formerly physician to the Finchbury Dispensary, has in the press, *Essays on Nervous and Hypochondriacal Diseases*, and other subjects.

Dr. W. R. Clanny has in the press, a *Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gilsland*, in which is given an account of their chemical composition and medicinal qualities.

## MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Berry, late of the College of Arms, and Author of a *History of Guernsey*, has in the press a Series of Tables entitled, "The Genealogical Mythology," intended as a book of reference for classical students. The work has received the sanction of many of the most eminent scholars in the kingdom, to whom the MS. has been submitted.

The Third Volume of the *Pulpit*; being a Biographical and Literary Account of Eminent Popular Preachers, by Onesimus, will appear early in the present month.

Dr. Hughson, the historian, is engaged, at the express desire of the Lord Mayor, on a work relative to the Privileges of London and Southwark, as specified and confirmed

by various charters, statutes, customs, &c. Since the commencement of Dr. H's. laborious investigation of these subjects, the inhabitants of Southwark have been extremely desirous of ascertaining the validity of those privileges which the Corporation of London claim to exercise in that district, as is evinced by their re-establishing various Courts of Record in that Borough. Of this valuable and interesting work, which ought to be in the hands of every Freeman of London, only a limited number will be printed.

Abbé J. A. Dubois, missionary in Mysore, has in the press, in a quarto volume, a *Description of the People of India*, with particular reference to their separation into casts.

A *Historical Account*, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, of the illustrious House of Saxony, will soon appear in a crown octavo volume, embellished with portraits.

Mr. Holmes has in the press, a *Treatise on the Coal Mines of Durham and Northumberland*, containing accounts of the fatal explosions, within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy.

## NOVELS.

A Novel, entitled 'Adolphe' will shortly appear from the pen of the celebrated M. Benjamin de Constant, author of the *Tragedy of Wallstein*, &c.

Speedily will be published, Colin St. Clyde, a Novel, in Three Volumes.

## POETRY.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. George Crabbe, in four volumes, with a portrait, will soon appear.

A new satirical poem, entitled, *The Talents Run Mad*; or, *Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen*, is nearly ready for publication, by the well known author of *All the Talents*.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Conversations on Political Economy*, by the Author of *Conversations on Chymistry*, are printing in a duodecimo volume.

## THEOLOGY.

Preparing for the press, in one thick vol. 12mo price 6s. in boards, *Theological and Literary Essays on a great variety of Experimental and Interesting Subjects*. By the Rev. George Glyn Scraggs, A.M. of Buckingham.

Speedily will be published, *Sermons on Various Subjects and Occasions*. By G. S. Faber, B. D. Rector of Long Newton, Durham. 8vo.

The Rev. R. P. Beachcroft has in the press two volumes of *Sermons*.

The Rev. John Hewlett has in the press, in five octavo volumes, *Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures*.

*Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament*, and *Translations of Sacred*

Songs, with notes, by the late Bishop Horsley, are preparing for publication.

The Works of the Rev. Oliver Heywood are printing, in four octavo volumes.

Mrs. West, Author of *Letters to a Young Man*, &c. has in the press, *Scriptural Essays* adapted to the Holidays of the Church of England.

Mrs. Cappe has in the press a second edition of *Discourses*, chiefly on devotional subjects, by the late Rev. Newcome Cappe.

A new edition of the Rev. John Venn's *Sermons*, in two volumes, will appear in a few days.

An edition of Stackhouse's *History of the Bible*, corrected and improved by Dr. George Gleig, one of the bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, is preparing for publication, in three quarto volumes, and will appear in parts.

A work on *Scripture Genealogy* is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, consisting of thirty-five engraved tables, exhibiting the genealogy from Adam to Christ, accompanied with descriptive letter-press, and some curious vignettes.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The first portion of Mr. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* is now in a course of delivery from the publishers, Messrs. Lackington and Co. The number of copies is limited to three hundred and fifty, upon crown folio.

Mr. Aston, Author of the *Manchester Guide*, has in a state of forwardness, *A Picture of Manchester*, embellished with woodcuts of the principal buildings.

Sir Cuthbert Sharp will soon publish, *A History of Hartlepool*, in the county of Durham.

Mr. Benjamin Holdich has in the press, *A History of Crowland Abbey*, digested from the materials of Mr. Gough, including an abstract of Mr. Essex's *Observations on the Abbey*.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

*A Treatise on the Physiology and Pathology of Trees*; with observations on the barrenness and canker of fruit trees, and the means of prevention and cure. By R. Lyon, Comely Garden, Edinburgh. With an engraving. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dibdin's *Ames*, Volume the Third; containing engraved portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stevens, and Isaac Reed, with numerous wood-cuts and typographical embellishments. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

##### GEOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft*,

written by himself, and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes, and other papers. With an original portrait, after Opie. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

The *Biographical Dictionary*; Volume XXVII. Edited by Alex. Chalmers, F.S.A. 8vo. 12s. Volume XXVIII. will be published on the 1st of July next.

##### GEOGRAPHY.

*A System of Geography for the Use of Schools*, on a new and perfectly easy plan; in which the European boundaries are stated as settled by the peace of Paris, November 1815. By John Bigland, Author of *Letters on Ancient and Modern History*, *History of England*, *Geographical and Historical View of the World*, &c. Illustrated by six maps. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

The *Oriental Navigator*: or *Directions for sailing to, from, and upon the Coasts of the East-Indies, China, Australia, &c.* Third Edition, with considerable Additions; newly corrected and revised, by John Stevens, of the Honorable Company's Service. To this edition are prefixed a *Series of Tables, &c.* By John Purdy. Also two *Charts of New coveries*. 4to. half-bound, 2l. 12s. 6d.

##### HISTORY.

The *Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo*: comprehending a circumstantial narrative of the whole events of the war of 1815. By William Mudford, Esq. Accompanied by a series of coloured engravings, plans, &c. from drawings by James Rouse, Esq. Part I. imp. 4to. 1l 11s. 6d.

The *History of the Inquisition*, as it has subsisted in France, Italy, Spain, &c. abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch, Professor of Divinity at Amsterdam. With engravings. 8vo. 13s.

##### FINE ARTS.

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God the Author of Peace: a Sermon, preached in the Dissenting Chapel, at Mill-hill, in Leeds, on Thursday, January 18, 1816, being the day appointed for a public thanksgiving on the conclusion of a general peace. By the Rev. Thomas Jervis, Minister of Mill-hill Chapel. 1s. 6d.

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The library of the late Rev. John Dewhurst, of Hackney.

## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AUSTRIA.

*Erfundung, &c.*—Notice of a Mass in the form of a Paste, which, when it is perfectly dried, exceeds in solidity the most compact wood, and when coated with a suitable varnish, completely resists humidity." This is announced in a single volume, with three plates, published at Vienna, 1815, at the price of one florin. We know nothing more of it; but, if it answers the description and the idea we have formed of it, it might prove beneficial to certain artizans among us, especially, perhaps, to those connected with building: to say the least, it might be worth while to throw a single florin on the chance.

### FRANCE.

The *History of a Piece of Wood*, presents, at first sight, nothing better than a very dry subject; but under the hands and intellect of a philosopher it becomes truly interesting and instructive. It leads in the first place, to a consideration of the general principles and powers of vegetation, considered in the reproductive energy displayed in the shooting or propulsion of an embryo bud, and the embryo itself, or vital grain, contained in that bud.

The sap on which the nascent branch depends for its existence and increase, next demands attention, and at length the conformation of the constituent parts. This has been lately exemplified in a Work under this title by M. Duvert du Petit Thouars, Director of the Royal Shrubberies, &c. which has lately appeared at Paris. The sap of vegetables has been the subject of this gentleman's particular examination, which he extends also to the etiology of layers, and off-sets. After a variety of reflections on the nature and number of the nerves in leaves, and in the parts of certain flowers, on the growth, &c. of plants, the learned writer comes to the main object of his volume, and traces the History of a piece of wood, from the first burgeon, or shoot, through its subsequent increase in substance, diameter, properties, &c. till it acquires the characters of wood, and answers to the description of that article which the author had in view, and submits to his reader.

*Hebrew Language retrieved.*

The increased study of the ancient Hebrew language, with the number of Hebrew Bibles, &c. now publishing among us, VOL. IV. No. 21. *Lit. Pan. N. S. June 1.*

will, we presume, attach more than usual importance to a work lately announced at Paris, in two volumes, large quarto; but of which the first only is published, under the title of *La Langue Hebraïque restituée*, &c. "The Hebrew Language restored, and the true sense of Hebrew Words established and proved by their Analytical Analysis:" By Fabre d'Olivet.

All the learned who have devoted themselves to the study of Hebrew, and who have endeavoured to penetrate the principles and genius of that antient and celebrated language, have unanimously agreed, whatever was their previous country or religious profession, that it has been long lost; that is to say, that the true sense and import of its terms is no longer understood, and that grammars and dictionaries, endeavoured to be grounded on the only authentic version of the only book remaining in the language, are founded on erroneous principles. The famous Richard Simon, to whom we are beholden for a Critical History of the Bible, collected all the opinions and researches which had been made on this matter. His conclusion was, that the language was lost as early as the Babylonish captivity; inasmuch, that nearly six centuries before our era, the Jews no longer understood the language of their ancestors, but spake a corrupt mixture of Chaldee, Persian, Syriac, &c.: so that in reading the Law in their synagogues for the instruction of the people, it was, of necessity, paraphrased, and interpreted. In this jargon, ill denominated Hebrew, enriched in later ages with various words derived from the Greek and Latin, the Talmuds are written, with the greater part of those books which the Jews call antient; such as *Zohar*, and certain Cabalistic works known among the Rabbins.

This loss of a language essentially combined with the history of the earth, and on which rests the credibility of many memorable events, has exercised the sagacity of a great number of very laborious men, at different periods, and among all sects. Not only Christians, but Jews and Mahometans, have rivalled each other in zeal on this subject; but in vain have they consumed their lives (many of them). The author was led to this object by particular circumstances, and almost unknown to himself. His studies had other purposes in view. He was employed on an Archaeologic History of the Earth; when, engaging deeply in researches on the principal languages of Asia and Africa; such as the Chinese, the Sanscrit, the Arab, the Coiti, &c. he was led to examine the Hebrew, with which he had been acquainted

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in his youth; after the usual manner; that is to say, very imperfectly. This language, highly valuable on many accounts, now occupied him closely, and the more so as he did not arrive at it, as heretofore, by means of the Latin or the Greek, but by means of languages much more analogous to itself, and much nearer to its origin. This difference in the quarter from which he approached it, gave him an entirely distinct view of the structure; and he was now able to do, what no linguist had before done;—without labour he penetrated into the principles of the Hebrew, and readily ascertained the meaning of its terms. Looking at the *Sepher* of Moses, commonly called the *Genesis*, with the accuracy of scrutinizing inquiry, he discovered many things, which considered only as moral or philosophical propositions, are highly interesting to mankind; and his opinion is, that in this book, derived from the sanctuaries of Thebes and of Memphis, we possess, without any reasonable doubt, the whole ancient science of Egypt.

This discovery became a powerful motive to induce the Author to endeavour to restore the Hebrew, which might greatly facilitate this knowledge, to us. But, this was not his only motive; for being of the same mind as most who have studied the subject, that the Hebrew is the same as the ancient Phenecian, as to its radical form, he could not help reflecting how greatly the possession of this language might contribute to elucidate the history of Europe, and the idioms which have been successively formed in this quarter of the globe. Every body knows that the Phenecians were formerly to Europe, what Europe has been lately to America; that is to say, that it colonized the whole coast, that it civilized the people which it found savages, gave them laws, religion, arts, architecture, and organized society, by which means it laid the foundations of whatever was illustrious in Greece and Rome. The languages of those countries supply the means of public education to this day; and they even compose a part of it: it will not therefore be a matter of indifference to become acquainted with the root of these languages; and the motives by which M. Fabre d'Olivet has been influenced cannot but be applauded by the Scholar.

The first volume, which is now before the Public, contains, an introductory dissertation on the origin of speech, on the study of languages which may afford assistance in this enquiry, and on the purposes of the author.—A Hebrew Grammar, founded on new principles, and rendered

useful to the general study of languages:—a series of Hebrew roots, considered under new references, and intended to facilitate correct understanding of the language, and the science of Etymology, at large.—A translation into French of the first ten chapters of the *Sepher*; containing the Cosmology of Moses: this translation, intended to serve as a proof of the truth of principles adopted in the grammar and dictionary, is preceded by a literal version into French and English, formed on the Hebrew text, as it originally stood, with a transcription into modern characters, accompanied by notes grammatical and critical, in which the interpretation given to each word, is determined by the analysis of its roots, and comparison with the analogous term in Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic, or Greek.

We have not ourselves seen this work; but, presuming that it is the result of research, by an unusual course, we have given the earliest notice of it that has reached us; and shall have occasion, no doubt, to resume the subject.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Exertions in Arts, &c. &c.*

It is proper that our countrymen should be reminded at this time, in strong terms, of the exertions made on the Continent, to circulate information of every nature, by which industry, and the arts of life and labour, may be facilitated. A new work, of which this is the object, has recently been instituted at Halle, under the title of *Der Deutsche Gewerbfreund, &c.* The Friend of Industry. It is destined to contain accounts of all discoveries, and inventions, in mechanic proceedings, in manufactures, in rural and domestic economy, whether originating in Germany, or in foreign parts: in short, selections from foreign journals, with additions and improvements, as well as original pieces, by the Editor.

By way of rendering this more impressive, we add one quarter's Contents of the *Museum des Neuesten, &c.* Museum of Inventions and Discoveries made in Natural History, the Arts, Manufactures, Manual Operations, Trades, and Rural and Domestic Economy. Published at Berlin, 1815.

*February.*—Medical and Chemical Observations, by Professor Driessen.—Mémorial on Toxicology, by Leitner.—On the Graphite of Bohemia, by Schmitz.—The actual State of the Fisheries on the Caspian Sea.—Thomson on Dew.—On the Growth and Maturity of Leaves, by Blesson.—on the Perfection of Printing Presses, by Kœnig.

**March.**—Method employed to unroll the MSS. of Herculaneum.—On the Composition of Iron, by Blesson.—Method of obtaining Sulphuric Acid, by Bart.—New Composition for Coating Copper, Iron, Arms, &c. as security against Rust, by Richardais.

**April.**—A stove for Drying Fruits, by Graschopt.—On employing Oxen to move Cylindrical Machines.—The method of proceeding for the purpose of Carbonizing Peat, perfected.—Method of Tanning, practised at Pondicherry.—Paul's Apparatus for Filtering Water.—On the Use of Potatoes in the Distillation of Brandy, in Sweden and Denmark.—On Wind-Mills, having Sails, instead of those commonly employed; which are called *Wings*.

**Archiv Patriotischer Wunsche, &c.**—Archives of Patriotic Wishes and Projects, suggested on occasion of the revision and renovation of the Constitution of Hamburg, by Ph. A. Nehmich. This work opens with an historic notice of the events which took place at Hamburg, while that town was occupied by the French. The Author directs his attention to the benevolent establishments of the town, especially to the Orphan-House, to the direct taxes, to the bearing arms by the citizens in a free and commercial state, and to patriotic opinions. As a citizen of Hamburg, he complains of the rivalry of the town of Altona, the commerce of which injures that of Hamburg. The author insists, that a merchant of Hamburg is the only person authorized to transact the commerce of that city. He enlarges also on ameliorations demanded by the present state of things; in particular, he complains of the clandestine traffic carried on by the Jews—of the sale of manufactured articles in small quantities around the Exchange, and in private houses—which, if we rightly understand, is principally supported by the Jewish smugglers, and private accommodations of entry, from Altona. As to other matters, such as the vices introduced by the French, from which the city was previously free, we believe that in this respect Hamburg is a sufferer in common with almost all Europe; but, it gives us pleasure to find that they are acknowledged, censured, and condemned in their true character, as Vices.

**Denkwürdigkeiten, &c.**—Memoirs of my own time, intended to promote an acquaintance with the history of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and the beginning of the nineteenth,—from 1778 to 1806. By C. G. de Dohm. Vol. II. pp.

490. Works of this description are useful or otherwise, according to their correctness and veracity, which usually depend on the opportunities of the writer to know the facts he relates. We have seen some in our own country which, by collecting reports, have furnished no real assistance to history;—while, at the same time, it must be confessed, that private transactions of courts and high personages, are often revealed by means of reports, only, at least in the first instance, which may be founded on truth, as time afterwards proves.

This work is described as important, and a translation of it into French is preparing for the press, under the author's inspection. The pieces it contains refer to the history of the last years of Frederic II. of Prussia; and to the intention of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia to establish a new Empire in Greece, or in Western Asia, by driving the Turks out of Europe.—The squabbles of Frederic with the city of Dantzic, which did not become Prussian till the reign of his successor.—The project of the Armed Neutrality, the work of Count Panin, opposed by Potemkin, at the instigation of England.—The pretensions of Joseph II. and the opposition of Holland, which ended in the alliance between Holland and France, in 1785.—The interior troubles of Holland, the part taken in them by Frederic II. to which is added a sketch of the reign of Joseph II. with remarks on his system of Toleration.

The reader perceives that these are leading articles to the history of subsequent events. The French Revolution, with the eventual punishments of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Holland, and other countries, were little more than natural consequences, in a political sense, of these plans and proceedings. The work cannot but be interesting.

The opportunity afforded by the late changes in the Political World, gave occasion to a number of works, treating on the most desirable Constitution for Germany; among others was *Deutschlands Zukunft, &c.* The Future of Germany, in six discourses, by Dr. Kohlrausch, of Elberfeld. The author enquires whether Germany would obtain by means of this great crisis, a stronger political unity, if it were formed into three or four great states. From this subject may easily be inferred what were the ideas afloat in Germany, at the time. After discussing the question, not without much hesitation, the writer decides in the negative. The fourth discourse seems to deserve attention: the question is, whether a whole nation should

not be trained to arms under the direction of its Government. It should seem that, in such a case, neighbouring countries would have little inducement to attack one the other under an expectation of conquest, or even of decisive advantages.

*New Journal.*

In January 1816, was published at Stuttgart, the first part of an *Astronomical and Mathematical Journal*, intended to promote the study of the higher branches of science. It bears the title of "*Commentarii in quibus de rebus ad Astronomiam et cognatas cum ea literas spectantibus exponitur*;" and seeks to compensate for the discontinuance of a former work on the same plan, designated "*Mutua Litera ad accuratorem terræ et cœli cognitionem evulgate, &c.*"

It will receive the contributions of many distinguished students, in the different countries of Europe, who have pledged their support to the work.

*PRUSSIA.*

The *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin*, from the year 1804 to 1811, accompanied by the *History of the Academy*, during the same period, was published at Berlin, from the Library of the Schools, in 1815. The history includes the *Eulogia of eminent men*, M.M. Zoellner, de Burgsdorff, Teller, and Merian, and the work itself is divided into classes, as usual. The re-appearance of this learned work induces us to trust, that the distresses of Prussia, in consequence of the war, are rapidly vanishing, while the blessings of peace are diffusing themselves throughout the nation.

*RUSSIA.*

Professor Graefe has published at Petersburg, the *Hymns of Nonnus and Nicæa*, in Greek, pp. 50. Quarto. This fragment is accompanied by observations, critical, philological, &c. The Author is already known by the publication of two other Greek poems, and by an Edition of the *Fragments of Meleager*.

*SAXONY.*

*House of Cobourg.*

M. Schalles has just published "*A History of Coburg in the Middle Ages*," and has added to it several charters; among them is one of the Emperor Henry VII. dated Worms, 1231. The Emperor replies in it to the questions that had been put to him concerning the rights of subjects. According to his decision—"No Prince or Lord can establish new laws or new constitutions without the consent of his principal vassals."—"The rights of the people were, therefore, not every where disregarded in the middle ages, as has often been affirmed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE  
ELGIN MARBLES.

[Second Part.]

The Report of the Committee on the question of purchasing the ancient Sculptures, brought from Athens, by the Earl of Elgin, may be considered as being divided into two parts: the first referring to the acquisition and the value of these remains of Ancient Art, the second to their history. As it is not convenient for us, yet, to allot to this Report its due place, we anticipate that duty by giving this division separately, and the rather, as it has not appeared in the public prints; which have contented themselves with publishing the former, or first Part.

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It may not be deemed foreign to this subject, if Your Committee venture to extend their observations somewhat beyond the strict limit of their immediate inquiry, and lay before the House what occurs to them as not unimportant with regard to the age and authenticity of these Sculptures. The great works with which Pericles adorned, and strengthened Athens, were all carried on under the direction and superintendence of Phidias; for this, there is the authority of various ancient writers, and particularly of Plutarch; but he distinctly asserts in the same passage, that Callicrates and Ictinus executed the work of the Parthenon; which is confirmed also by Pausanias, so far as relates to Ictinus, who likewise ornamented and constructed the temple of Apollo at Phigalia; from whence, by a singular coincidence, the Sculptures in high relief lately purchased for the British Museum, and frequently referred to in the evidence were transported.

The style of this work, in the opinion of Artists, indicates, that it belongs to the same period, though the execution is rated as inferior to that of the *Elgin Marbles*. In the fabulous stories which are represented upon both, there is a very striking similarity; and it may be remarked in passing, that the subjects† of the Metopes, and of the smaller Frieze, which is sculptured with the battle of the Amazons, correspond

\* The penultimate syllable should be pronounced long: Phigalia closes two hexameter verses, one of which is quoted by Pausanias, and the other by Stephanus Byzantinus, from Rhianus a poet of Crete.  
† Compare LIT. PAN. N.S. Vol. III. p. 794.



with two out of the four subjects mentioned by Pliny, as adorning the shield and dress of the Minerva; so that there was a general uniformity of design in the stories which were selected for the internal, and external decoration of the Parthenon. The taste of the same artist, Ictinus, probably led him to repeat the same ideas, which abound in graceful forms, and variety of composition, when he was employed upon the temple of another divinity, at a distance from Athens.

The statue of Minerva within the temple, was the work of Phidias himself, and, with the exception of the Jupiter which he made at Elis, the most celebrated of his productions. It was composed of ivory, and gold; with regard to which, some very curious anecdotes relating to the political history of that time, are to be found in the same writers: the earliest of which, from a passage in a contemporary poet, Aristophanes, proves that the value of these materials involved both Pericles and the director of his works in great trouble, and jeopardy; upon which account the latter is said to have withdrawn to Elis, and to have ended his days there, leaving it doubtful whether his death was natural, or in consequence of a judicial sentence; but Plutarch places his death at Athens, and in prison, either by disease, or by poison.

It has been doubted whether Phidias himself ever wrought in Marble; but, although, when he did not use ivory, his chief material was unquestionably bronze; there are authorities sufficient to establish, beyond all controversy, that he sometimes applied his hand to Marble. Pliny, for instance, asserts that he did so, and mentions a Venus ascribed to him, existing in his own time in the collection (or in the portico) of Octavia. Phidias is called by Aristotle a skilful worker in stone; and Pausanias enumerates a Celestial Venus of Parian Marble, undoubtedly of his hand; and the Rhamnusian Nemesis, also of the same material. Some of his statues in bronze, were brought to Rome by Paulus Æmilius, and by Catulus.

His great reputation, however, was founded upon his representations of the Gods, in which he was supposed more excellent than in human forms, and especially upon his works in ivory, in which he stood unrivalled.\*

Elidas the Argive is mentioned as the master of Phidias; which honour is also shared by Hippias. His two most celebrated scholars were Alcamenes an Athe-

nian of noble birth, and Agoracritus of Paros; the latter of whom was his favourite; and it was reported, that out of affection to him, Phidias put his scholar's name upon several of his own works: among which the statue of Rhamnusian Nemesis is particularized by Pliny, and Suidas.

In another passage of Pliny, Alcamenes is classed with Critias, Nestocles, and Hegias, who are called the rivals of Phidias. The name of Colotes is preserved as another of his scholars.

The other great Sculptors, who were living at the same time with Phidias, and flourished very soon after him, were Agelades, Callon, Polyclethus, Phragmon, Gorgias, Lacon, Myron, Pythagoras, Scopas, and Perclius.

The passage in which Pausanias mentions the Sculptures on the pediments is extremely short, and to this effect; "As you enter the temple, which they call Parthenon, all that is contained in what is termed the (*Eagles*) Pediments, relates in every particular to the birth of Minerva; but on the opposite or back front is the contest of Minerva and Neptune for the land;—but the statue itself is formed of ivory and gold." The state of dilapidation into which this temple was fallen, when Stuart visited it in 1751, and made most correct drawings for his valuable work, left little opportunity of examining and comparing what remained upon that part of the temple with the passage referred to: but an account is preserved by travellers, who about 80 years earlier found one of these pediments in tolerable preservation, before the war between the Turks and Venetians, in 1687, had done so much damage to this admirable structure. The observation of one of these (Dr. Spon, a French physician) may be literally translated thus:

"The highest part of the front which the Greeks called "the Eagle," and our architects "the Fronton," is enriched with a groupe of beautiful figures in marble, which appear from below as large as life. They are of entire relief, and wonderfully well worked. Pausanias says nothing more, than that this Sculpture related to the birth of Minerva. The general design is this:

"Jupiter, who is under the highest angle of the pediment (fronton) has the right arm broken, in which, probably, he held his thunderbolt; his legs are thrown wide from each other, without doubt to make room for his eagle. Although these two characteristics are wanting, one cannot avoid recognizing him by his beard;

\* Quintillian 12, c. 10.

and by the majesty with which the sculptor has invested him. He is naked, as they usually represented him, and particularly the Greeks, who for the most part made their figures naked; on his right is a statue which has its head and arms mutilated, draped to about half the leg, which one may judge to be a Victory, which precedes the car of Minerva, whose horses she leads. They are the work of some hand as bold as it was delicate, which would not perhaps have yielded to Phidias, or Praxiteles, so renowned for (representing) horses. Minerva is sitting upon the car, rather in the habit of goddess of the sciences, than of war; for she is not dressed as a warrior, having neither helmet, nor shield, nor head of Medusa upon her breast: she has the air of youth, and her head dress is not different from that of Venus. Another female figure without a head is sitting behind her with a child, which she holds upon her knees, I cannot say who she is; but I had no trouble in making out or recognising the two next, which are the last on that side; it is the emperor Hadrian sitting, and half naked, and, next to him, his wife Sabina. It seems that they are both looking on with pleasure at the triumph of the goddess. I do not believe that before me, any person observed this particularity, which deserves to be remarked. "On the left of Jupiter are five or six figures, of which some have lost the head; it is, probably, the circle of the gods, where Jupiter is about to introduce Minerva, and to make her be acknowledged for his daughter. The pediment behind, represented, according to the same author, the dispute which Minerva and Neptune had for naming the city, but all the figures are fallen from them, except one head of a sea-horse, which was the usual accompaniment of this god; these figures of the two pediments were not so ancient as the body of the temple built by Pericles, for which there wants no other argument than that of the statue of Hadrian, which is to be seen there, and the Marble which is whiter than the rest. All the rest has not been touched. The Marquis de Nointel had designs made of the whole, when he went to Athens; his painter worked there for two months, and almost lost his eyes, because he was obliged to draw every thing from below, without a scaffold."—(*Voyage par Jacob Spon*, Lyons, 1678; 2 tom, p. 144).

Wheler, who travelled with Spon, and published his work at London (four years later) in 1682, says, "But my companion made me observe the two next figures

sitting in the corner to be of the emperor Hadrian and his empress Sabina, whom I easily knew to be so, by the many medals, and statues I have seen of them." And again, "But the emperor Hadrian most probably repaired it, and adorned it with those figures at each front. For the whiteness of the Marble, and his own statue joined with them, apparently show them to be of a later age than the first, and done by that Emperor's command.— Within the portico on high, and on the outside of the cella of the temple itself, is another border of basso relievo round about it, or at least on the North and South sides, which, without doubt, is as ancient as the temple, and of admirable work, but not so high a relievo as the other. Thereon are represented sacrifices, processions, and other ceremonies of the heathens' worship; most of them were designed by the M. de Nointel, who employed a painter to do it two months together, and showed them to us when we waited on him at Constantinople."

Another French author, who published three years earlier than Spon, a work called "*Athenes Ancienne & Nouvelle*, par le Sr. de la Guilletiere: a Paris, 1675"—says, "Pericles employed upon the Parthenon the celebrated architects Callicrates and Ictinus. The last, who had more reputation than the former, wrote a description of it in a book\*, which he composed on purpose, and which has been lost; and we should probably not now have the opportunity of admiring the building itself, if the emperor Hadrian had not preserved it to us, by the repairs which he caused to be done. It is to his care that we owe the few remains of antiquity which are still entire at Athens."

In the *Antiquities of Athens* by Stuart, vol. ii. p. 4, it is said, "Pausanias gives but a transient account of this Temple, nor does he say whether Hadrian repaired it, though his statue, and that of his Empress Sabina in the western pediment, have occasioned a doubt whether the sculptures, in both, were not put up by him. Wheler and Spon were of this opinion, and say they were whiter than the rest of the building. The statue of Antinous, now remaining at Rome, may be thought a proof that there were Artists in his time capable of executing them, but this whiteness is no proof that they were more modern than the Temple, for they

\* Ictinus and Carpon were jointly concerned in this work, for which we have the authority of Vitruvius, lib. 7. *prostat*.

might be made of a whiter marble; and the heads of Hadrian and Sabina might be put on two of the ancient figures, which was no uncommon practice among the Romans; and if we may give credit to Plutarch, the buildings of Pericles were not in the least impaired by age in his time; therefore, this temple could not want any material repairs in the reign of Hadrian."

With regard to the works of Hadrian at Athens, Spartan says, "that he did much for the Athenians\*," and a little after on his second visit to Athens, "going to the East he made his journey through Athens, and dedicated the works which he had begun there: and particularly a temple to Olympian Jupiter, and an altar to himself."

The account given by Dion Cassius, is nearly to the same effect, adding, that he placed his own statue within the temple of Olympian Jupiter, which he erected†.

He called some other cities after his own name, and directed a part of Athens to be styled Hadrianopolis‡: but no mention is made by any ancient author, of his touching, or repairing the Parthenon. Pausanias who wrote in his reign, says, that "the temples which Hadrian either erected from the foundation, or adorned with dedicated gifts and decorations, or whatever donatious he made to the cities of the Greeks, and of the Barbarians also, who made application to him, were all recorded at Athens in the temple common to all the gods§."

It is not unlikely, that a confused recollection of the statue which Hadrian actually placed at Athens, may have led one of the earliest travellers into a mistake, which has been repeated, and countenanced by subsequent writers: but Mr. Fauvel, who will be quoted presently, speaks as from his own examination and observation, when he mentions the two statues in question; which, it is to be observed, still remain (without their heads) upon the pediment of the entrance, and have not been removed by Lord Elgin.

An exact copy of these drawings, by the Marquis de Nointel's painter, is given in Mr. Barry's works; which are rendered more valuable on account of the destruction of a considerable part of the Temple in the Turkish war by the falling of a

Venetian bomb, within a short time after the year in which they were made; which, however, must have been prior to the date of 1683, affixed to the plate in Barry's works (2 vol. p. 163. London, 1809.)

Some notes of Mr. Fauvel, a painter and antiquarian, who moulded and took casts from the greatest part of the Sculptures, and remained fifteen years at Athens, are given with the tracings of these drawings; in which it is said, with regard to these pediments, "These figures were adorned with bronze, at least if we may judge by the head of Sabina, which is one of the two that remain, and which, having fallen, and being much mutilated, was brought to Mr. Fauvel. The traces are visible of the little cramps which probably fixed the crown to the head. The head of the emperor Hadrian still exists. Probably this group has been inserted to do honour to that emperor, for it is of a workmanship different from the rest of this Sculpture."

Your Committee cannot dismiss this interesting subject, without submitting to the attentive reflection of the House, how highly the cultivation of the Fine Arts has contributed to the reputation, character, and dignity of every Government by which they have been encouraged, and how intimately they are connected with the advancement of every thing valuable in science, literature, and philosophy. In contemplating the importance and splendor to which so small a republic as Athens rose, by the genius and energy of her citizens, exerted in the path of such studies, it is impossible to overlook how transient the memory and fame of extended empires, and of mighty conquerors are, in comparison of those who have rendered inconsiderable states eminent, and immortalized their own names by these pursuits. But if it be true, as we learn from history and experience, that free governments afford a soil most suitable to the production of native talent, to the maturing of the powers of the human mind, and to the growth of every species of excellence, by opening to merit the prospect of reward and distinction, no country can be better adapted than our own to afford an honourable asylum to these monuments of the school of *Phidias*, and of the administration of *Pericles*; where, secure from further injury and degradation, they may receive that admiration and homage to which they are entitled, and serve, in return, as models and examples to those, who by knowing how to revere and appreciate them, may learn first to imitate, and ultimately to rival them.

March 25, 1810.

\* Folio edit. Paris 1620, p. 6.

† b. 69. c. 16.

‡ Spartian, p. 10.

§ Paus. Att. p. 5. Ed. Xyl.

## COUNTIES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

COUNTIES.	I. Square Miles	II. Rental of Land.	III. Amount of Tithe.	IV. Annual Value Sq. M.	V. Resident Population 1811.	VI. No. of Persons in a Sq. M.	VII. Agri- cultural Population.	VIII. Net Product per Family
		£.	£	£.	Persons.			£.
Bedford .....	461	272,621+	14,090	610	70,213	152	.63	30
Berks .....	756	405,150+	50,846	611	118,277	157	.54	34
Bucks .....	740	498,677+	28,948	713	117,650	169	.55	38
Cambridge .....	858	453,215+	36,779	571	101,100	118	.61	38
Chester .....	1,052	676,864+	43,426	684	227,031	216	.37	44
Cornwall .....	1,347	566,472+	57,462	470	216,667	163	.40	36
Cumberland .....	1,478	460,250+	14,331	327	133,744	90	.38	44
Derby .....	1,026	621,693+	19,008	624	185,487	181	.38	45
Devon .....	2,579	1,217,547+	112,962	516	383,308	149	.41	40
Dorset .....	1,005	480,025+	51,960	538	124,693	124	.48	42
Durham .....	1,061	506,963+	24,812	500	177,625	167	.26	52
Essex .....	1,532	904,615+	155,334	602	252,473	165	.55	37
Gloucester .....	1,256	505,133+	48,691	680	285,514	227	.33	41
Hereford .....	860	453,507+	49,090	585	94,073	109	.63	40
Hertford .....	528	342,350+	45,292	734	111,654	211	.52	32
Huntingdon .....	370	202,076+	10,166	574	42,208	114	.61	40
Kent .....	1,537	868,188+	132,639	651	373,095	243	.36	37
Lancaster .....	1,831	1,270,344+	44,327	718	828,369	452	.14	56
Leicester .....	804	702,492+	13,820	801	150,410	187	.37	61
Lincoln .....	2,748	1,581,940+	49,507	594	237,891	87	.59	54
Middlesex .....	282	349,142+	24,713	1,325	953,276	3,380	.04	41
Mosmouth .....	498	203,576+	13,467	436	62,127	125	.46	37
Norfolk .....	2,092	931,842+	133,393	509	291,909	140	.50	34
Northampton .....	1,017	696,637+	17,490	702	141,353	139	.49	47
Northumberland .....	1,871	906,789+	65,371	520	172,161	92	.29	89
Nottingham .....	837	534,992+	16,433	659	162,900	195	.37	45
Oxford .....	752	497,025+	35,529	709	119,191	158	.55	40
Rutland .....	149	99,174+	3,962	692	16,380	110	.57	51
Salop .....	1,341	738,495+	79,515	610	194,298	145	.42	49
Somerset .....	1,642	1,355,108+	83,822	876	330,180	185	.44	52
Southampton .....	1,628	594,020+	114,625	435	245,080	151	.42	33
Stafford .....	1,148	756,635+	38,780	693	295,153	257	.29	43
Suffolk .....	1,512	694,078+	117,400	537	234,211	155	.55	33
Surrey .....	758	369,501+	47,320	559	323,851	427	.17	34
Sussex .....	1,463	549,950+	100,498	445	190,093	130	.54	33
Warwick .....	902	645,139+	26,122	744	228,735	254	.31	44
Westmorland .....	763	221,556+	6,601	299	45,922	60	.49	49
Wilts .....	1,379	810,627+	88,496	652	193,828	141	.54	40
Worcester .....	729	516,293+	46,901	772	160,586	220	.40	41
York .....	5,961	3,111,618+	114,107	541	973,113	163	.30	52
ENGLAND .....	50,537	27,800,354+	2,193,994	595	9,538,827	189	.36	43
Anglesey .....	271	65,121+	12,094	288	37,045	136	.70	14
Brecon .....	754	108,446+	7,896	154	37,735	50	.59	25
Cardigan .....	675	101,550+	15,792	173	50,260	74	.52	20
Carmarthen .....	974	224,152+	13,160	244	77,217	79	.61	24
Carmarvon .....	544	96,848+	13,355	192	49,336	91	.65	15
Denbigh .....	633	182,674+	26,919	331	64,240	101	.58	26
Flint .....	244	118,615+	12,236	536	46,518	191	.42	32
Glamorgan .....	792	210,760+	14,471	284	85,067	107	.44	27
Merioneth .....	665	83,451+	6,380	137	30,924	47	.53	24
Montgomery .....	839	152,008+	13,965	198	51,931	62	.62	26
Pembroke .....	610	160,617+	12,788	284	60,615	99	.55	24
Radnor .....	420	88,250+	9,373	220	20,900	49	.67	33
WALES .....	7,427	1,586,498+	156,255	235	611,788	82	.56	24
TOTAL .....	57,964	29,476,852+	2,350,249	549	10,150,615	175	.36	41

**COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR  
AREA.**

COUNTIES.	Square Statute Miles.	English Statute Acres.
1. York .....	5,961	3,815,040
2. Lincoln .....	2,748	1,758,720
3. Devon .....	2,579	1,650,560
4. Norfolk .....	2,092	1,338,880
5. Northumberland ..	1,871	1,197,440
6. Lancaster .....	1,831	1,171,840
7. Somerset .....	1,642	1,050,880
8. Southampton .....	1,628	1,041,920
9. Kent .....	1,537	983,680
10. Essex .....	1,532	980,480
11. Suffolk .....	1,512	967,680
12. Cumberland .....	1,478	945,920
13. Sussex .....	1,463	936,320
14. Wilts .....	1,379	882,560
15. Salop .....	1,341	858,240
16. Cornwall .....	1,327	849,280
17. Gloucester .....	1,256	803,840
18. Stafford .....	1,148	734,720
19. Durham .....	1,061	679,040
20. Chester .....	1,052	673,280
21. Derby .....	1,026	656,640
22. Northampton .....	1,017	650,880
23. Dorset .....	1,005	643,200
24. Warwick .....	902	577,760
25. Hereford .....	860	550,400
26. Cambridge .....	858	549,120
27. Nottingham .....	837	535,680
28. Leicester .....	804	514,560
29. Westmorland .....	763	488,320
30. Surrey .....	758	485,120
31. Berks .....	756	483,840
32. Oxford .....	752	481,280
33. Bucks .....	740	473,600
34. Worcester .....	729	466,560
35. Hertford .....	528	337,920
36. Monmouth .....	498	318,720
37. Bedford .....	463	296,320
38. Huntingdon .....	370	236,800
39. Middlesex .....	282	180,480
40. Rutland .....	149	95,360
<b>ENGLAND .....</b>	<b>50,535</b>	<b>32,342,400</b>
1. Carmarthen .....	974	623,360
2. Montgomery .....	839	536,960
3. Glamorgan .....	792	506,880
4. Brecon .....	754	482,560
5. Cardigan .....	675	432,000
6. Merioneth .....	663	424,320
7. Denbigh .....	633	405,120
8. Pembroke .....	610	390,400
9. Carnarvon .....	544	348,160
10. Radnor .....	426	272,640
11. Anglesey .....	271	173,440
12. Flint .....	244	156,160
<b>WALES .....</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>4,752,000</b>
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>57,960</b>	<b>37,094,400</b>

**COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE AREA,  
FERTILITY, AND AGRICULTURAL  
POPULATION, OF THE SEVERAL  
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND  
WALES.**

*Explanation of the Columns, with Observations.*

**COLUMN I.—AREA** of England and Wales, in Square Statute Miles, as measured upon Arrowsmith's Large Map (date 1815-16) which being founded on the Trigonometrical Survey is little liable to future alteration; and the Measurement of it having been accomplished by means of an actual Division of the Surface into Square Miles, scarcely admits of error as to the Area of England and Wales; nor would the Area of each County be less accurate supposing its detached parts to be all known. Of such irregularities Fifty-three have been taken into account in these Calculations, and those which remain undiscovered are presumed to be of inconsiderable dimensions, though perhaps not few in number. Most of the detached parts are assessed in the County wherein they are locally situate.

To convert the English Square Mile into a measure applicable to the Maps of all civilized Nations (for the purposes of comparison) it is only requisite to reckon it as Three-fourths of the Area of a Geographical Mile; or that Four Square English Miles are equal to Three Geographical. This proportion may be deemed exact; for supposing a Degree of Latitude (between 51° and 52°) to measure 60,864 Fathoms (on the authority of General Mudge) the Area of an English Square Mile compared to that of the Geographical Square Mile is as 300 to 398 6-10ths.

**II.—RENTAL** of Land as returned liable to the Tenant's Tax, for the year ending April 1811. See p. 65 of the Accounts relative to the Property-Tax, printed by Order of the House of Commons, 26 February 1813.

**III.—AMOUNT of TITHES** (from p. 71 of the same Account) being £2,353,249 per Annum, upon a Rental of £29,476,852, or 1s. 7d. in the £.; but a comparison of Columns II. and III. will shew how much this burden varies in the several Counties; Hampshire paying 3s. 10d. in the £., and Sussex 3s. 8d.; Lancashire no more than 8d. About Half the Tithes belong to the Parochial Clergy.

The Columns II. and III. added together, shew the ANNUAL VALUE of the LAND as compared with the Area of the several Counties, supposing the Rental and



Tithe to have been assessed to the full Value. Several of the Counties are liable to some degree of inaccuracy in this Computation, not only from the detached parts before-mentioned, but also from certain Parishes extending into Two Counties, in both which cases the Assessment is made and the Tax levied wholly in whatever County may have been pointed out by the Annual Land Tax Acts, many of which contain Clauses of this kind; a different Rule, depending upon the situation of the Parish Church, is prescribed by the Militia Acts, while as to County Rates and the Poor Laws, and for all the purposes of Civil Jurisdiction, the ancient limit of the Two Counties is decisive, and attendances for Parish business are doubly expensive. No fewer than 134 Parishes are known to labour under this complicated inconvenience, which, as well as the irregular limits of Counties (before mentioned) obviously requires rectification, and at the same time all Extra Parochial places should be subjected to the otherways general Laws of the Realm.

IV.—ANNUAL VALUE OF LAND per Square Mile; and such Mile being 640 Statute Acres, the Annual Value of the Acre may thence be deduced. In this view the Counties of Leicester and Somerset are the most fertile (Middlesex always excepted) their whole Surface averaging at 28s. and 27s. per Acre. The whole Surface of England and Wales averages at 17s. 2d. per Acre.

V.—POPULATION, according to the Returns of 1811, exclusive of the Army and Navy.

VI.—DENSITY OF POPULATION, or number of Persons on a Square Mile.

VII.—PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION, expressed in Centesimal parts. The Counties of Bedford and Hereford rank highest in this respect among the English Counties, as shewing 68 families in 100 to be "employed in and maintained by Agriculture;" in Wales, where the Division of Labour is not carried so far, and the Artisans and Tradesmen subsidiary to Agriculture are consequently less numerous, some of the Counties exhibit a higher proportion.

VIII.—AMOUNT OF THE NET PRODUCT, in the form of Rent and Tithe arising from each Family employed in Agriculture. The most obvious causes of great Surplus Produce of this kind are, a large proportion of Pasture, Fertility of Soil, and abundance of Capital judiciously applied. The County of Northumberland is very remarkable, as

producing £89 from each Agricultural Family, which is above double the average of the other counties. Some part of the County of Durham is, indeed, reckoned to the Northumberland Assessment, from the cause of inaccuracy mentioned in the preceding Observations I. and III.; but, this circumstance allowed for to the utmost, Northumberland would exhibit a Surplus Produce of £80 per Agricultural Family, Durham being thereby raised to £58. But the high Rents of Northumberland are said to have required Abatement earlier and in a greater degree than elsewhere, when the depreciation of Agricultural Produce took place. All the Calculations herein made refer to the year 1811, as being the most recent in which both the Population and Rental were ascertained. If it were desirable to institute a similar Comparison for any subsequent year of which the Rental is procurable at the Tax Office, One and a Half per Cent. per Annum might be added to the Population of 1811, that having been the Rate of Increase in the preceding Ten Years.

SCOTLAND and IRELAND are nearly equal to each other in Area, and together are equal to ENGLAND and WALES. The Assessed Rental of SCOTLAND in 1811 was £3,899,364.

J. R. 1816.

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### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN INDIA, AND THE SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST.

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#### OF THE JEWS IN COCHIN.

(From the Journals of Messrs. Nott and Hall,  
American Missionaries to India.)

"We several times visited the Jews at Muttoncherry, near Cochin, went into their synagogues, and conversed with their priest and most intelligent men.

"The White Jews have but one Synagogue in this part of the country. The Black Jews have eight. Of the White Jews there are forty-two families, and eighty males above thirteen years of age, at which time according to their custom they are no longer minors. Their whole number amounts to about two hundred souls. The whole number of Black Jews in this part of the country amounts, according to their estimate, to five or six hundred. Some intelligent European gentlemen thought that their number was much greater, but they gave no reasons for dif-

fering from the estimate of the Jews themselves. The most interesting things about these Jews are the time and manner of their arriving in this country. We saw the copper plates mentioned by Dr. Buchanan. There can be no doubt but that the Jews were here as early as 490 of the Christian era. But beyond this all is darkness and uncertainty. They differ widely among themselves, and seem to possess no authentic accounts of the time or manner of their coming to India. It does not appear that many of the White Jews understand Hebrew, though they all read printed Hebrew in their Synagogue. We were told that none of the Black Jews understood Hebrew, and that none of them are intelligent and well-informed men. The White Jews all agree in saying that the Black Jews are not of Jewish descent. They say, that when the Jews first came to this country, they bought Hindoo slaves, and that they circumcised them, and educated them in the Jewish religion. Eventually these Black Jews became numerous, and the White Jews judging it expedient for several reasons, began to release the former, and to allow them to build separate synagogues, but they were not considered as qualified to perform the synagogue worship without the superintendence of a White Jew, which as we were informed, is the case to this day.

"The White Jews still hold slaves whom they pointed out to us, and they certainly had the very likeness of the Black Jews. They allow the Black Jews no terms of equality, and will not allow them to sit in the Synagogue, except on the floor. On the other hand the Black Jews claim to themselves the most remote residence in the country, but we saw no evidence to support such a claim. They certainly seem to have the exact countenance of the natives, and could not be distinguished from them, as all other religious sects in India, are distinguished, by their dress, some mark on their face, or by something in the cut of the hair or beard; all of which are under the direction of their religion. So far from this are the White Jews, that by their features and complexion, they are known as readily as the Englishman. Indeed, by common consent, a great part of the White Jews, (some say three-fourths) have emigrated from European states within two or three centuries past.

## EXTRACTS

From the Cochin Register made in 1781, under the direction of Arrian Moens, the Dutch Governor at that time.

## JEWS.

"The Jews are the first foreign inhabitants. Their origin and the period at which they arrived at this place is buried in obscurity, at least we have not hitherto found among them any notable memorials or memorandums, which could properly elucidate their arrival on this Coast, and then by remove every doubt on that score."

## ON THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR:

(From Mr. Newell's Journal.)

"The population of Madagascar is rated at a million and a half; whether this estimate be correct or not, I was not able to ascertain. I conversed with a gentleman, who had resided some time on the island; and with another who had been cast away there, and had seen different parts of it, and with several, who had touched at different places on the coast. From the information of these persons I collected the following particulars, in which they all agreed.

"The people are divided into a great many separate and independent tribes, which are subject to their respective chiefs; there is no union among them, no common chief; they are generally at war with each other, and the prisoners, which are taken in battle are either sold to slavery, or put to death. Since the abolition of the slave trade, they are generally put to death; five hundred have been known to be executed at once.

"There is no such thing as law or justice among these people. The stronger bears rule. It is a common thing to make prisoners of all white men who go among them. Several instances of this have recently occurred.

"The Madagascars are evidently of the negro race. They are not quite so black as the negroes in America, but have nearly the same features, and their heads are covered with wool instead of hair. I have seen them frequently in the Isle of France.

"There is no written language in Madagascar, and no language that is common to different tribes. There is a vast variety of dialects there, as in most savage countries.

"The climate, in all parts of the island, which have been visited by Europeans, is extremely unwholesome. Of one hundred English officers and soldiers who were sent to Fort Dauphin, in the southern extremity of the island, immediately after the capture of the Isle of France, not more than three or four were alive at the end of a year. The interior of the island is said to be healthy, but the sea coast is almost fatal to Europeans.



#### AFRICA: SUPERSTITION.

The following article is extracted from *THE MISSIONARY REGISTER* for April last. It describes a proceeding that combines Superstition with Politics, in a manner extremely characteristic of the country, and is rendered more complete by a delineation; for the use of which, we are obliged to the Gentlemen who conduct the work in which it originally appeared. This is not the first time of our hearing of Africans, who

... painting from mere spite  
Their country devil paint him devilish white:

and it has been remarked, that, however imperfect, or immoral, any nation may be, it never approves of a Devil in its own likeness, or of the same colour, or, even, approaching resemblance. White men paint black devils: black men paint white devils; and we can scarcely imagine the terror attendant on this simple idea of change of colour. Parke tells us in his first Travels in Africa, that, in some places, when he entered a tent, the women and children ran away crying, and hid themselves. For this they had sufficient cause, if they had been taught to endow the Devil with whiteness, as his peculiar distinction. In a different quarter Captains Lewis and Clarke relate, that the North American Indian Chiefs, would scarcely believe that the Negro Servant of Capt. Clarke was of a truly natural colour, and not painted black.

The political purposes of this "perturbed spirit" are very evident. He and his adherents disturb the public security, till a proper officer is appointed: hence the King is roused to his duty, without hazarding a political commotion.

We presume that the KOLLOH, also, occasionally, punishes the lesser crimes of the vicinity; much the same as the MUMBO JUMBO of another part of this country. What barbarous institutions, resorted to for purposes intentionally salutary!!

#### YONGROO POMOH.

##### *The Kolloh, or Devil, of the Bulloms.*

The accounts of Yongroo Pomoh (says Mr. Nylander) begin this year with the burying of Nensukoh.

The Bullom Country is divided into a great many parts, each of which is governed by a Sukoh, or Head-man. The head of all these Sukohs is Bay, the King. On his acceptance of the title and authority of the King of the Country, he chooses a Nensukoh and a Nengbannah, as his assistants in ruling the country. All three are respected by the people as Kings: they sometimes call them the first, second, and third King. They are stationed in different places; yet at such a distance, that, in two or three days' time, they may all meet at the king's place. All the Sukohs, or Head-men, are accountable to them for any Palavers, and they report it to the King. If there be any great Palaver, such as respecting murder or withcraft, these must be settled before the King, at Yongroo.

Should any of these three Kings die, the inhabitants of his residence are permitted

to plunder in every place they choose, till another Head-man is appointed in the place of the deceased. Sometimes they cannot immediately fill up his place with a good man: then the widow, or the eldest daughter, puts on men's clothes, and is considered as Head-man of the vacant place: yet the plundering goes on. I was eye-witness myself to their destroying a number of plantain-trees, and catching of fowls, &c. where they passed through. To prevent such mischief being done at the Settlement, I applied to the King for protection. During the time, from the death to the burial of Nensukoh, the inhabitants from the neighbouring places brought their fowls and sheep to me for protection. At the same time, another Head-man died: and two great Head-men being now killed, as was supposed, by some witches, the KOLLOH was very much grieved at it, and came out of his recess to dance and cry for the loss of the Heads of the country, and to drive out all young people to dance at nights and to cry with him, or to lament the loss of these Head-men by drinking palm-wine and honey-wine, which is prepared almost through the whole country, and brought together to the place of the cry, which lasted here about two months.

KOLLOH is the name of a great spirit, who is supposed to reside in the neighbourhood of Yongroo. He never comes out of the woods, except on such mournful occasions as these: or, if a person has been buried without his relations making a cry for him, then the KOLLOH, who has intercourse with the departed spirits, feels himself so much hurt, that he is obliged to leave his abode at nights, and to go to the houses of those relations, to rouse them and to trouble them every night, till they procure rum and palm-wine, &c. and have a good drink, and dance publicly, in remembrance of their departed friend.

The KOLLOH is made of bamboo-sticks, in the form of an oval basket, about three feet long, and so deep that it goes over the man's shoulders. It is covered with a piece of net, and stuck all round with porcupine-quills on the nose. The mouth and nostrils stand wide open. It is frightful to look at. Children, women, and old people, run and scream at its appearance.

A certain man pretends to have some very intimate intercourse with this Beelzebub; and therefore is called by the spirit to take the KOLLOH on his head, and to go about with it, to see that the dances, drinkings, and howlings, are carried on regularly through the whole night; and that all the young people, who are at work

through the day, are at the dance at night. If any are missed, he is permitted to enter the houses, and to drive them out by force; and he is a faithful servant of the Devil. Some people stay out in the fields through the night, to enjoy a little rest after their daily fatigue.

The Kolloh-man is naked, has washed himself over with white clay, and has fringes of packing-mats or plantain-leaves round his waist, knees, and ankles. To give notice of his coming, he rings a bell, which is fixed inside of the cap or basket. He has a switch in his hand, to shew his authority. If any person pass by his abode, which is near the public road, he sings out, "Ee!" with one tone. If people meet him in the road, they must either hide themselves, or else go back; otherwise he catches them, and carries them to his place, and keeps them there for a few days, teaching them something of his arts, which the people keep very secret. He makes them swear; and tells them, if they discover the secrets, the KOLLOH knows it, and makes their bellies swell, and they are dead the moment they divulge any thing of the secrecy.

After any of the people (chiefly children of ten or twelve years, sometimes young men) have been taught in the mysteries of KOLLOH, they engage in his service, and go about with their teacher, beating on a small turtle-shell, and singing.

He came also to visit me, standing before the door, and sang out his long "Ee!" the children all running to hide themselves. I asked what it meant; and was told that this was the Devil, and, as the great Head-men of the country were dead, he was much troubled about it, and came out of the woods to make cry for them; and now he came to give me service. I said, "I accept of no Devil's services: I am come to drive him out of this country."

These Kolloh-people are a set of plunderers, who used to disturb the natives very much. When the Sierra-Leone Company had people here, they have plundered them of every thing.

It shall be my labour to banish, not only this representative of the Devil, but the Devil himself, from the Bullom Shore. He has great power in this benighted spot; and resists our labours, both in private and in public. May we be enabled to conquer, through Him who has all power in heaven and in earth!

Mr. Nylander accompanied this Narrative with a sketch of the KOLLOH, from which the annexed representation has been designed.

## AMERICANA.

## No. II.

In our last Number we inserted a portion of our Intelligence from America: we now add other documents, political and moral. We are extremely sorry to observe that Morals and Religion are reported to be exceedingly defective. The subject is partly introduced in the present article. The view taken of it, by some of the more intelligent among the Americans, is unusually perplexing, and painful. We shall give further extracts from our correspondence in following numbers.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE  
AND MANUFACTURES.

*House of Representatives of the United States,  
Feb. 13, 1816.*

... Prior to the years 1806 and 1807, establishments for manufacturing cotton wool had not been attempted, but in a few instances, and on a limited scale. Their rise and progress are attributable to embarrassments to which commerce was subjected, which embarrassments originated in causes not within the controul of human prudence.

While commerce flourished, the trade which had been carried on with the continent of Europe, with the East Indies, and with the colonies of Spain and France, enriched our enterprising merchants; the benefits of which were sensibly felt by the agriculturists, whose wealth and industry were increased and extended. When external commerce was suspended, the capitalists throughout the Union became solicitous to give activity to their capital. A portion of it, it is believed, was directed to the improvement of agriculture; and not an inconsiderable portion of it, as it appears, was likewise employed in erecting establishments for manufacturing cotton wool. To make this statement as satisfactory as possible—to give it all the certainty that it is susceptible of attaining, the following facts are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House. They show the rapid progress which has been made in a few years, and evidently the ability to carry them on with certainty of success, should a just and liberal policy regard them as objects deserving encouragement.

Bales of cotton manufactured in manufacturing establishments:—

In the year 1800 . . . .	500
1805 . . . .	1,000
1810 . . . .	10,000
1815 . . . .	90,000

This statement the committee have no reason to doubt; nor have they any to question the truth of the following succinct statement of the capital which is employed, of the labour which it commands, and of the products of that labour:—

Capital . . . .	40,000,000 dollars.
Males employed, from the age of 17 and upwards . . . .	10,000
Women and female children . . . .	66,000
Boys under 17 years of age . . . .	24,000
Wages of one hundred thousand persons, averaging 150 dollars each . . . .	15,000,000 dollars.
Cotton wool manufactured, 90,000 bales, amounting to . . . .	27,000,000lbs.
Number of yards of cotton of various kinds . . . .	81,000,000
Cost, per yard, averaging 30 cents . . . .	24,000,000 dollars.

The rise and progress of such establishments can excite no wonder. The inducements of industry in a free government are numerous and inviting. Effects are always in unison with their causes. These inducements consist in the certainty and security which every citizen enjoys of exercising exclusive dominion over the creations of his genius, and the products of his labour; in procuring from his native soil, at all times, with facility, the raw materials that are required; and in the liberal encouragement that will be accorded by agriculturists to those who, by their labour, keep up a constant and increasing demand for the produce of agriculture.

Every State will participate in those advantages. The resources of each will be explored, opened, and enlarged. Different sections of the union will, according to their position, the climate, the population, the habits of the people, and the nature of the soil, strike into that line of industry which is best adapted to their interest and the good of the whole; an active and free intercourse, promoted and facilitated by roads and canals will ensue; prejudices, which are generated by distance, and the want of inducements to approach each other, and reciprocate benefits, will be removed; information will be extended; the union will acquire strength and solidity;



and the Constitution of the United States, and that of each State, will be regarded as fountains from which flow numerous streams of public and private prosperity.

Each Government moving in its appropriate orbit, performing with ability its separate functions, will be endeared to the hearts of a good and grateful people.

The States that are most disposed to manufactures as regular occupations will draw from the agricultural states all the raw materials which they want, and not an inconsiderable portion also of the necessities of life; while the latter will, in addition to the benefits they already enjoy, always command, in peace or in war, at moderate prices, every species of manufacture that their wants may require. Should they be inclined to manufacture for themselves, they can do so with success, because they have all the means in their power to erect and to extend, at pleasure, manufacturing establishments. Our wants being supplied by our own ingenuity and industry, exportation of specie, to pay for foreign manufactures, will cease.

The value of American produce at this time exported will not enable the importers to pay for the foreign manufacture imported. Whenever the two accounts shall be fairly stated, the balance against the United States will be found to be many millions of dollars. Such is the state of things, that the change must be to the advantage of the United States. The precious metals will be attracted to them; the diffusion of which, in a regular and uniform current, through the great arteries and veins of the body politic, will give to each member health and vigour.

In proportion as the commerce of the United States depends on agriculture and manufactures as a common basis, will it increase, and become independent of those revolutions and fluctuations which the ambition and jealousy of foreign governments are too apt to produce. Our navigation will be quickened; and, supported as it will be by internal resources, never before at the command of any nation, will advance to the extent of those resources.

New channels of trade to enterprise, no less important than productive, are opening, which can be secured only by a wise and prudent policy, appreciating their advantages.

If want of foresight should neglect the cultivation and improvement of them, the opportune moment may be lost, perhaps for centuries, and the energies of the nation be thereby prevented from developing themselves, and from making the boon which is proffered our own.

By trading on our own capital, collisions with other nations, if they be not entirely done away, will be greatly diminished.

This natural order of things exhibits the commencement of a new epoch, which promises peace, security, and repose; by a firm and steady reliance on the produce of agriculture, on the treasures that are embosomed in the earth, on the genius and ingenuity of our manufacturers and mechanics, and on the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants.

The government, possessing the intelligence and the art of improving the resources of the nation, will increase its efficient powers, and, enjoying the confidence of those whom it has made happy, will oppose to the assailant of the nation's rights the true, the only invincible ægis—the unity of will and strength. Causes producing war will be few. Should war take place, its calamitous consequences will be mitigated, and the expenses and burdens of such a state of things will fall with a weight less oppressive and injurious on the nation. The expenditures of the last war were greatly increased by a dependence on foreign supplies. The prices incident to such a dependence will always be high.

Had not our nascent manufacturing establishments increased the quantity of commodities at that time in demand, the expenditures would have been much greater, and consequences the most fatal and disastrous, alarming even in contemplation, would have been the fate of this nation. The experience of the past teaches a lesson never to be forgotten, and points emphatically to the remedy. A wise government should heed its admonitions, or the independence of this nation will be exposed to the "shafts of fortune."

The committee keeping in view the interests of the nation, cannot refrain from stating, that cotton fabrics imported from India, interfere not less with that encouragement to which agriculture is justly entitled, than they do with that which ought reasonably to be accorded to the manufacturers of cotton wool. The raw material of which they are made is the growth of India, and of a quality inferior to our own.

The fabrics themselves, in point of duration and use, are likewise inferior to the substantial fabrics of American manufacture. Although the Indian cotton fabrics can be sold for a lower price than the American, yet the difference in the texture is so much in favour of the American, that the latter may be safely considered as the cheapest.

The distance of most of the Western States from the ocean, the exuberant riches of the soil, and the variety of its products, forcibly impress the mind of the committee with a belief, that all these causes conspire to encourage manufacturers, and to give an impetus and direction to such a disposition. Although the Western States may be said to be in the gristle, in contemplation of that destiny to which they are hastening, yet the products of manufactures in these states are beyond every calculation that could reasonably be made; contrary to the opinion of many enlightened and virtuous men, who have supposed that the inducements of agriculture, and the superior advantages of that life, would suppress any disposition to that sort of industry. But theories, how ingeniously soever they may be constructed, how much soever they may be made to conform to the laws of symmetry and beauty, are no sooner brought into conflict with facts than they fall into ruins. In viewing their fragments, the mind is irresistibly led to render the homage due to the genius and taste of the architects, but cannot refrain from regretting the waste, to no purpose, of superior intellects. The Western States prove the fallacy of such theories; they appear in their growth and expansion to be in advance of thought: while the political economist is drawing their portraits, their features change and enlarge with such rapidity, that his pencil in vain endeavours to catch their expressions, and to fix their physiognomy.

It is to their advantage to manufacture; because, by decreasing the bulk of the articles, they at the same time increase their value by labour, bring them to market with less expense, and with the certainty of obtaining the best prices.

Those States, understanding their interest, will not be diverted from its pursuit. In the encouragement of manufactures, they find a stimulus for agriculture. The manufacturers of cotton, in making application to the national government for encouragement, have been induced to do so for many reasons. They know that their establishments are new, and in their infancy; and they have to encounter a competition with foreign establishments, that have arrived at maturity, that are supported by a large capital, and that have from the government every protection that can be required.

The American manufacturers expect to meet with all the embarrassments which a zealous and monopolizing policy can suggest. The committee are sensible of the force of such considerations: they are con-

vinced that old practices and maxims will not be abandoned to favour the United States. The foreign manufacturers and merchants will put in requisition all the powers of ingenuity, will practise whatever art can devise, and capital can accomplish, to prevent the American manufacturing establishments from taking root, and flourishing in their rich and native soil. By the allowance of bounties and drawbacks, the foreign manufacturers and merchants will be furnished with additional means of carrying on the conflict, and of ensuring success. The American manufacturers have good reason for their apprehensions; they have much at stake. They have a large capital employed, and are feelingly alive for its fate. Should the national government not afford them protection, the dangers which invest and threaten them will destroy all their hopes, and will close prospects of utility to their country. A reasonable encouragement will sustain and keep them erect; but if they fall, they fall never to rise again.

The foreign manufacturers and merchants know this, and will double with renovated zeal the stroke to prostrate them. They also know, that should the American manufacturing establishments fall, their mouldering piles—the visible ruins of a legislative breath—will warn all who tread in the same footsteps, of the doom, the inevitable destiny, of their establishments.

The national government, in viewing the disastrous effects of a short-sighted policy, may relent; but what will relenting avail? Can it raise the dead to life? Can it give, for injuries inflicted, the reparation that is due? Industry, in every ramification of society, will feel the shock, and generations will, as they succeed each other, feel the effects of its undulations. Dissatisfaction will be visible every where, and the lost confidence and affections of the citizens will not be the least of the evils the government will have to deplore. But should the national government, pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy, sustain and foster the manufacturing establishments, a few years would place them in a condition to bid defiance to foreign competition, and would enable them to increase the industry, wealth, and prosperity of the nation; and to afford to government, in times of difficulty and distress, whatever it may require to support the public credit, while maintaining the rights of the nation.

Providence, in bountifully placing within our reach whatever can minister to happiness and comfort, indicates plainly to us

our duty, and what we owe to ourselves. Our resources are abundant and inexhaustible.

The stand that Archimedes wanted is given to the national and state governments, and labour-saving machinery lends the levers—the power of bringing their resources into use.

This power imparts incalculable advantages to a nation whose population is not full. The United States require the use of this power, because they do not abound in population. The diminution of manual labour by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, was in the year 1810 as 200 to one.

Our manufacturers have already availed themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience in making machines, and in managing them with skill, will enable our manufacturers to supply more fabrics than are necessary for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices of the articles low, and the extension of the cotton manufactories will produce that competition.

One striking and important advantage, which labour-saving machines bestow, is this—that in all their operations they require few men, as a reference to another part of this Report will show. No apprehensions can then be seriously entertained that agriculture will be in danger of having its efficient labours withdrawn from its service.

On the contrary, the manufacturing establishments, increasing the demand for raw materials, will give to agriculture new life and expansion.

The committee, after having with great deference and respect presented to the house this important subject in various points of view, feel themselves constrained, before concluding this Report, to offer a few more observations, which they consider as not less so, with regard to the present and future prosperity of this nation.

The prospects of a large commerce are not flattering.

Every nation in times of peace will supply its own wants, from its own resources, or from those of other nations.

When supplies are drawn from foreign countries, the intercourse which will ensue will furnish employment to the navigation only of the countries connected by their reciprocal wants.

Our concern does not arise from, nor can it be increased by, the limitation which our navigation and trade will have pre-

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scribed to them by the peace and apparent repose of Europe.

Our apprehensions arise from causes that cannot animate by their effects. Look wheresoever the eye can glance, and what are the objects that strike the vision? On the continent of Europe, industry, deprived of its motive and incitement, is paralyzed; the accumulated wealth of ages, seized by the hand of military despotism, is appropriated to, and squandered on, objects of ambition; the order of things is unsettled, and confidence between man and man annihilated. Every moment is looked for with tremulous, anxious, and increased solicitude; hope languishes; and commercial enterprise stiffens with fear. The political horizon appears to be calm, but many, of no ordinary sagacity, think they behold signs portentous of a violent tempest, which will again rage and desolate that devoted region.

Should this prediction fail, no change for the better, under existing circumstances, can take place. Where despotism—military despotism—reigns, silence and fearful stillness must prevail.

Such is the prospect which continental Europe exhibits to the enterprise of American merchants.

Can it be possible for them to find in that region sources which will supply them with more than seventeen millions of dollars, the balance due for British manufactures imported; this balance being over and above the value of all the exports to foreign countries from the United States? This view, which is given of the dreary prospect of commercial advantages accruing to the United States by an intercourse with continental Europe, is believed to be just. The statement made of the great balance in favour of Great Britain due from the United States, is founded on matter of fact.

In the hands of Great Britain are gathered together, and held, many powers that they have not been accustomed hitherto to feel and to exercise.

No improper motives are intended to be imputed to that government; but does not experience teach a lesson that should never be forgotten—that governments, like individuals, are apt “to feel power, and forget right?” It is not inconsistent with national decorum to become circumspect and prudent. May not the government of Great Britain be inclined, in analysing the basis of her political power, to consider and regard the United States as her rival, and to indulge an improper jealousy, the enemy of peace and repose?

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Can it be politic, in any point of view, to make the United States dependent on any nation for supplies absolutely necessary for defence, for comfort, and for accommodation?

Will not the strength, the political energies of this nation be materially impaired at any time, but fatally so in those of difficulty and distress, by such defence?

Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show, that the security, the peace, and the happiness of this nation depend on opening and enlarging all our resources, and drawing from them whatever shall be required for public use or private accommodation?

The committee, from the views which they have taken, consider the situation of manufacturing establishments to be perilous. Some have decreased, and others have suspended business. A liberal encouragement will put them again in operation with increased powers; but should it be withheld they will be prostrated.—Thousands will be reduced to want and wretchedness. A capital of near sixty millions of dollars will become inactive, the greater part of which will be a dead loss to the manufacturers. Our improvidence may lead to fatal consequences; the powers, jealous of our growth and prosperity, will acquire the resources and strength which this government neglects to improve. It requires no prophet to foretell the use that foreign powers will make of them. The committee, from the consideration which they have given to this subject, are deeply impressed with a conviction that the manufacturing establishments of cotton wool are of real utility to the agricultural interest, and that they contribute much to the prosperity of the Union. Under the influence of this conviction, the committee beg leave to tender, respectfully, with this Report, the following resolution:—

Resolved—That from and after the 30th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now authorised by law, there be laid, levied, and collected on cotton goods, imported into the United States and territories thereof, from any foreign country whatever, ——— per centum ad valorem, being not less than ——— cents per square yard.

#### System of Duties.

Several merchants in Boston have received circulars from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting from them information on the following inquiries: 1. What articles of importation into the United States admit of being charged with higher duty, and to what amount? 2. What articles require a reduction in the duty now charged, and to what amount? 3. What articles

now free may be advantageously charged with a duty, to what amount, and in what manner? 4. What articles, classed under general descriptions, admit of a more definite and specific arrangement? 5. What articles, now charged with duties *ad valorem*, may be advantageously charged with specific duties, to what amount, and in what manner? 6. What non-enumerated articles of importation may be advantageously specified, and charged with a specific duty: in what manner, and to what amount?

#### Treasury Notes.

Mr. Dallas's circular to the Collectors has this beginning—"You will perceive that funds have been assigned for the payment of certain Treasury Notes, and that consequently, the interest on those Notes will, pursuant to the 7th section of the act of the 3d of March last, cease on the days," &c. &c. The following is the section alluded to: "That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid, the interest on Treasury Notes that have become due, and remain unpaid, as well with respect to the time elapsed before they become due, as with respect to the time that shall elapse after they become due; and until funds shall be assigned for the payment of the Treasury Notes, and notice shall be given thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury." These funds the Secretary states to be bills of Baltimore and other Southern Banks: a mode of payment and a species of funds utterly unknown to the laws of the country, and at the time he provides them at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. in Boston!!!—(*Boston Paper.*)

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION: PAUCITY OF.

The following statements are from an Address by the Rev. Mr. Beecher to a Society, formed in Connecticut, for the purpose of endeavouring to remedy this most lamentable evil, this disease that preys on the vitals of individuals, and of society at large. The population of the Union is so scattered, that seldom can a Public Instructor embody under his charge so many as five hundred persons; but, to avoid evil, the Speaker accepts the calculation of one thousand, to each Minister. He then proceeds—

Take this rule, then, and the 8,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States need 8,000 ministers. The number of our educated ministers is not more than 3,000; of course 5,000 are at present needed, and

5,000,000 people are destitute of competent religious instruction. There may be, perhaps, 1,500 besides, who are nominally ministers. These Mr. B. strikes off the list. His reasons for so doing are, that they are extremely illiterate, despising learning, and utterly incapable of exerting that religious, and moral, and literary influence which belongs to the ministry.

"Illiterate pastors," Mr. B. justly observes, "cannot be the patrons of schools, academies, and colleges. They cannot, and if they can they will not, exalt society above their own level. Education, religious and literary, will be neglected in their hands; civilization will decline, and immoralities multiply. If the influence of such men be better than nothing, if it do not help on the decline caused by human depravity, it is totally incompetent to arrest it."

"Illiterate men have never been the chosen instruments of God to build up his cause. The disciples of our Lord, to supply the deficiency of an education, were instructed by himself for three years; and then, were miraculously taught languages, and clothed with the power of miracles, and were guided beside by the immediate suggestion of the Holy Spirit. . . .

The question then arises whether these 5,000,000 will ever receive competent religious instructors. A short calculation will shew, that without extraordinary exertions, they never will. The population of the country in past years has far outrun the increase of ministers. "From the year 1700 to 1753, there were 1998 students graduated at Harvard and Yale Colleges, (at that time the only Colleges in New-England.) Of this number, 804 were ministers of the Gospel. Of these 804, there were living in 1753, according to the best estimate, 621. The population of New-England, in 1753, was 390,000. Of course there was, at that time, on an average, *one* LIBERALLY EDUCATED minister for every 628 souls in New-England.

"From a cursory examination of the necessary documents, it is presumed, that previous to this period, back to the first settlement of the country, the supply was even greater than this proportion.

"Compare this result with the *present* supply of ministers from these colleges. Let it be first remembered, however, that since 1753 the population of New England has increased nearly *tenfold*, and has spread itself over the whole western country; and though Colleges have multiplied, yet Harvard and Yale still educate *ONE THIRD* of all who receive a collegiate education in

the United States: that of course one third of the population, or nearly three millions of people, look to them for religious teachers. To supply this population, as New-England was supplied for more than 130 years after its settlement, (that is, till within the memory of many now upon the stage,) would require 4,250 ministers. Yet it is a fact, that there are now living only 760 ministers, graduates of Harvard and Yale, leaving an arrearage of 3,490.

"To speak more particularly of Yale-College. Probably *one sixth* of all who receive a collegiate education in the United States are graduates of this seminary.—Allotting then to Yale-College *one sixth* of the population of the United States, as her portion, to supply, if this portion were now fully supplied, with one minister for every 1,000 souls; yet, barely to fill the vacancies by *death*, and to meet the *annual increase* of population, the College would be called on to furnish *eighty* ministers *annually*; and this number to be increased in future, in proportion as the population should increase. Yet it is a fact, that for the last forty years, there has not been an average of *nine* ministers annually from this institution."

We are brought then to this conclusion, that, "an immediate, universal, vigorous effort must be made to provide religious instruction for the nation. . . .

It is indispensable, to prevent the great body of the nation from sinking down to a state of absolute heathenism. Let the tide of population roll on for seventy years as it has done for the seventy that are past, and let no extraordinary exertion be made to meet the vastly increasing demand for ministers, but let them increase only in the slow proportion that they have done, and what will be the result? There will be within the United States *SEVENTY MILLION SOULS*—and there will be only *six thousand* competent religious teachers; that is, *SIXTY-FOUR MILLION*, out of the *SEVENTY*, will be wholly destitute of proper religious instruction. They may not become the worshippers of idols; but there is a brutality and ignorance, and profligacy always prevalent where the Gospel does not enlighten and restrain, as decisively ruinous to the soul as Idolatry itself.

"If knowledge and virtue be the basis of republican institutions, our foundations will soon rest upon the sand, unless a more effectual and all-pervading system of religious and moral instruction can be provided. The right of suffrage in the hands of an ignorant and vicious population, such as will always exist in a



land where the Gospel does not restrain and civilize, will be a sword in the hand of a maniac; to make desolate around him, and finally to destroy himself. It is no party in politics that can save this nation from political death, by political wisdom merely.

.....  
The expense of crimes and of their punishment, beside all the woes of wickedness, is four times as great, as the expense of their prevention, by a comprehensive system of religious instruction."

NUMBER OF INDIANS UNDER THE DOMINION OF AMERICA.

If the population in Connecticut be no better provided with Teachers than we have already seen, there can be little wonder that their Brethren, the red men, the Aborigines of the country, should be almost forgotten. We have heretofore mentioned several Societies active in their favour, in some parts; but, we presume, that they have either failed in their efforts, or have directed them elsewhere. The real state of the Back Settlements in reference to Religion, is much worse than can be conceived of in Britain.

Within the United States and their Territories, there are about two hundred and forty thousand Indians, divided and subdivided into about seventy tribes and clans. Nearly one hundred thousand of these Indians are on this side the Mississippi; and of these the four Southern tribes, the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickesaws, and Cherokees, comprise about seventy thousand; more than one fourth part of the number of Aborigines within the jurisdiction of the United States. These four tribes seem to claim very particular attention, on account not only of their comparative numerical importance; but also of their geographical situation, in a fine country and climate, and in the neighbourhood of a rapidly increasing white population; and moreover of their disposition and habits, especially of the Cherokees, Chickesaws, and Choctaws, tending towards a state of civilization, and favourable to the reception among them of missionaries and other instructors. In 1804 the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, whose praise should be in all the churches, instituted, under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a mission among the Cherokees, which he conducted in person, and with very inadequate assistance and support; and within about five years, between four or five hundred young persons of both sexes were so

instructed, as to be able to read with a good degree of facility in the English Bible; were proportionably advanced in spelling, writing, and arithmetic; and at the same time were taught the principles of the Christian religion. Many Bibles and religious Tracts were distributed, and several individuals, some young, and some of mature age, became hopeful and exemplary Christians. The Cherokee tribe is estimated at twelve thousand souls. If we suppose four thousand of them to be of an age, suitable for attending schools; and four or five hundred of these, nearly an eighth part, were brought forward to the state of improvement now described, in the short period of five years, by the exertions of one man: what might not be effected, with the blessing of God, by a combined, well supported, and well conducted effort?

*Important Law Decision: Slave.*

*Providence, Nov. 4.* Tuesday last, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by Judge Brayton, of the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Abolition Society, directed to a Southern Gentleman, who was about to convey to Charleston S. C. a domestic slave whom he had purchased many years since, and who has served in his family in this town for about five years last past, the Judge decided that, under a law of this State, which permits the citizens of other States to retain slaves in their service, the said slave should continue in the custody of his master as his property. The ground of the decision, we understand, was, that the owner, although his family resided here, was in fact, a citizen of South Carolina, being in that state on commercial business upwards of nine months in each year.

*Bingrampton (Chenango County) Oct. 24.*

A salt spring has recently been discovered on the farm of a Mr. Beardslee, situated on the west branch of the Wyafusing Creek, in the state of Pennsylvania, about 20 miles from this village. Satisfactory experiments have been made on the water of this spring, which, we understand, prove conclusively, that ninety gallons of the water will make fifty-six pounds, or one bushel of salt. A pump has been constructed, which throws a stream of water four inches in diameter, and this pump is incapable of diminishing the quantity of water in the well. We understand that arrangements are making to set one hundred kettles this fall.

*Sugar.*

From the successful cultivation of the cane in Georgia, S. Carolina, the Mississippi Territory and Louisiana, Sugar promises to rival or excel the cotton and tobacco plants in importance.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

*The Forty-eighth.*

That the Institutions of Art should retain their attractions, after so long a time, cannot but be pleasing to admirers of the Arts; and if we may judge from the crowded rooms at Somerset-house, which we have witnessed this season, there is not only no diminution in popular feeling and interest in behalf of Art, but, an encrease. The number of Artists is not diminished; and, on the whole, we consider the proportion of merit, as somewhat more equally distributed among them, than we have seen it. It is true, that in the department of HISTORICAL PAINTING, there is this year no great display. The Great Room does not boast of so much as a centre piece, of this description; but, the picture, intended as we guess, to have occupied that distinguished situation, is placed in the smaller apartment, where it fills the whole end. The story is, the raising of Lazarus; and it adds to the meritorious works of its author, Mr. HILTON. But, Mr. H. will excuse us if we think he has erred—not in the action of his Lazarus, but—in the character and age he has given him. It is not possible, at this distance of time to discover what authorities the Ancient Christian Artists had, for representing Lazarus as a young man; but it is certain that in some instances he is represented very young. As several of these date from the time of Constantine, and as all agree in the fact, it is very possible, that tradition had preserved this, to their days, as part of the story, nor is there any thing in the Gospel to contradict it. It might have been as well, also, if Mr. H. had introduced that particular manner of swathing the dead, which is expressed in the original, and constantly observed in the ancient pictures we refer to; as may be seen in the works of Ciampini, Ariaghi, Buonarrotti, and other antiquaries. The shroud was wound around in a kind of *fascia*, or what Ter-tullian calls *Linea vineula*; which bound the body; the same word is applied to the swathing clothes of infants; which, as noticed by Winkelman, were sufficiently binding. The narrative certainly loses nothing, considered as a subject for a picture, by introducing the age of blooming youth, combined with beauty of form, in the reviving Lazarus: it commits to the hands of the Artist a new power, acting directly and forcibly on the eye and heart of a spectator.

The sepulchre of Lazarus was a cave, or

hollow, wrought in the rock: for so says the author of the Jerusalem Itinerary, written in the fourth century, speaking of Bethany: *Est ibi CRYPTA ubi Lazarus positus fuit. quem Dominus suscitavit.* Mr. H. has not made the most of this circumstance: it would have added much to the effect of the scene had he narrowed the opening, for the purpose of encreasing the gloom and shadow; while he spread a tender and affecting light on the figure of a beautiful young Lazarus.

We must not be understood to deny the merits of this picture; it has happy parts, and is further recommended by novelty.

Mr. WESTALL's "Presentation in the Temple," sins against propriety and possibility, too grossly to be overlooked. It is time that Artists among us should learn to sift their subjects from the bran and refuse delivered down by the old masters, who knew no better. Not that we mean to despise or to condemn, the Old Masters. We are aware that they might plead authorities, which are now too little studied. But, this picture displays, for instance, the Ark and the Golden Candlestick of the Jewish Temple, most offensively. If the painter were asked,—"*Why this indecorum?*" he might answer,—"*It is the custom, Sir.*"—Then might he run over a long list of names, from the days of Tintoretto to those of Mignard:—but, the question returns,—"*Was the Ark visible, from any part of the outer Temple? Was it not secluded within the Temple, properly so called, which was across a court yard?*"—and this Temple had its porch, with closed doors, the Holy Place, and the most Holy Place, shut up by curtains, or veils, as thick as carpets: in this the ark stood: how, then, could it be seen? As to the Candlestick, it may be tolerated, as a liberty, in any part: as there are many instances of a Candlestick somewhat like it, i. e. with seven branches, being common among the Jews, even in countries distant from Judea: the ancient lamps, yet existing, shew this.

We would fain induce our artists to think, to study, to examine: it is not enough that they make good paintings, they must also conform to propriety and costume, or be set down—not always very gently—on the second form of masters. They trot like a parcel of sheep, one after another; it is time, that truth were their guide, in the genuine, and proper track.

Mr. WILKIE must also, this year, suffer a reprimand: this ingenious artist's picture of a man making a rabbit on the wall, by candle light, by placing his fingers in a certain attitude for the amusement of children,

is pleasing;—but, unluckily, the light is placed so near the hands, compared with the distance from the wall on which the shadow falls, that the shadow would occupy four or five times the extent Mr. W. has allotted to it! Now, what becomes of nature, which in this instance conforms to mathematical strictness?—and if nature be violated, the illusion fails, of course.

If we are not mistaken an artist of the name of ALLAN has returned to this country, after many years of absence from it. He is distinguished by a picture of a Circassian Chief selling, to a Turkish Pacha, captives of a neighbouring tribe taken in war.

The practice which forms the subject of this picture, prevails all over Circassia, Georgia, and the countries adjoining the Turkish provinces; many instances of which the Artist witnessed during a residence of several years on the coast of the Black Sea.

We have every reason to accept this as a faithful copy of nature; including the place, the people, the action, the expression, and the accessories. It leads us to hope that Mr. Allan's portfolio is enriched with representations, in due time to be given to the public, for general information. A Portrait of this gentleman, in his Circassian habiliments, is in the Exhibition: but, will not, we apprehend be so much noticed as the picture under report.

We have always inspected Mr. THOMPSON'S pictures with pleasure: his "Mauritania," however, does not satisfy us, because it is not nature. To obtain the suffrages of the uninformed, Mr. T. has given his woman and children, who should be swarthy moors, and almost black; the hue of Europeans. This part of the picture will improve by time, but then what will become of the other parts?

Mr. PHILLIPS has selected a new and noble subject: the Arch-Angel Michael leaving Adam and Eve, after having conducted them out of Paradise. We guess, however, that he has rather mistaken the idea of his author, whose expression, "gliding meteorous," rather implies a *gentle*, than a splendid disappearance.

As might be expected, there are not wanting pictures of the *Battle of Waterloo*; but, here Art is foiled. The principal, by Mr. DIGHTON, is thus described:

The Battle of Waterloo.—General advance of the British lines, driving in the broken columns of the French army, after Buonaparte's last desperate effort to break through our right centre with his Imperial guards, a square of the grenadiers of which are seen in the right of the picture, which gave way to the charge of the Foot Guards.

The hussar brigades of Generals Sir H. Vivian and Sir C. Grant, (on the left of the picture) are dashing in among the broken cavalry, led on by the Marquis of Anglesea. The Duke of Wellington and Staff are on the right of the picture. The Observatory is seen in the distance on the left, and La Belle Alliance on the right, in front of which Buonaparte and his Staff are seen.—Painted from Sketches made on the ground a few days after the Action; and from information from the Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Anglesea's Staffs, Royal Engineer Department, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. DIGHTON has done, perhaps, all that could be done; but the extent of the action, to right and left, demands a Panorama. His Picture is painted with spirit.

Mr. HOWARD'S "Punishment of Dirce," has good parts: the composition taken generally, however, appears to us, to want that power which raises sympathetic feelings, and sways the mind to dwell upon it.

Mr. STOTHARD, Mr. SINGLETON, Mr. COOK, Mr. BONE, and a few others, have furnished pieces: but, generally speaking there is a great want of Historical effort: we must not, however, overlook Mrs. ANSLEY'S "Death of Abel;" this lady has improved; and will, no doubt, still farther improve by perseverance.

THE PORTRAITS, this year, are extremely numerous; and mostly to their authors' honour. There is, in this branch of art, a general feeling of what is excellent, and a general desire to attain it; the consequence is, a more equable degree of merit. Some of the whole-lengths are managed with great skill. There is, as might be expected, a large proportion of officers: and of gentlemen in official habiliments. It gives us pleasure to think, that the pencil revives heroes who have served, and saved, their country, though at the expence of their lives; as General Sir T. Picton, and others, whose memory can never be extinct.

LAWRENCE'S Portrait of Canova, is excellent; and probably will be found from choice of colours, to *wear all together*, equal to any he ever painted.

The Portraits of Ladies are, as usual, numerous, and many of them, very pleasing.

Many of the LANDSCAPES are in the grand style. Mr. TURNER'S two views of the Temple of Jupiter Panellenius, in the island of Egina, are fine pictures; much embellished by the introduction of appropriate figures. Mr. DANIELL'S views, Mr. NASMYTH'S views of Culzean, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, Mr. REINAGLE'S view

of Gedro in Portugal, and many more, have specific merit. CALCOTT's "Pool of London", would be thought extremely fine, were it announced as a scene in Holland, and imported from that country: it bespeaks the master. ARNALD's "Scene in Babylon, with the Jews in captivity hanging their harps on the willows," might be commended; but, unluckily, the trees on which a single harp is hung, by these despondent captives, on a peg made on purpose, is not a Babylonian willow. Without affecting to identify the species of tree referred to by the psalmist, we may nevertheless be allowed to wish that the Artist had chosen a less stately kind, that loves a stream, and adorns the banks of canals in the East: for, these rivers of Babylon were, undoubtedly, artificial canals, conducted among gardens, by human labour. It will be recollected, that the trees of greater bulk, in the famous hanging gardens, were brought from distant provinces; because the banks of the Euphrates did not furnish any such.

There are in the rooms several animated pictures of Shipping: the most distinguished, because a lively, as well as correct representation of the scene, is CHALON's view of Plymouth Sound, in August 1813: It brings under the eye the crowded multitude of boats and people that surrounded the Bellerophon, when Buonaparte was on board. The point of time is half past six in the evening, when the *ci-devant* Emperor and King usually made his appearance, for the gratification of John Bull. The incident deserved commemoration; and we trust that this picture will find its place in the Admiralty; as an instance of the singular duty performed by a part of the British fleet, in the days of George III.

To connect the cause of humanity with the Arts, we give at large Capt. Manby's account of the following incidents, as stated in the catalogue. Nothing that concerns our brave seamen can possibly be indifferent to us, or to the public, and every invention for their benefit deserves the strongest approbation, and encouragement.

Saving the crew of the brig Leipzig, wrecked on Yarmouth-bar on the 7th December, 1815. By M. FRANCIA.

After an attempt with one of the largest pilot-boats, to effect a communication with the stranded vessel having failed, from the violence of the wind and heavy sea, and no probability of saving the lives of the crew, Lieutenant Woodyer instantly came down to the Pier with the mortar, and succeeded in throwing the line over the vessel's main topsail-yard, to which, by great exertion of

the crew, they made the line fast to a hawser, in doing which, one man was washed overboard and drowned; which hawser was hauled on shore to the Pier-head. Lieutenant Woodyer fired another shot, and threw the second line over the same topsail-yard, to which he made fast a saddle made of plaited rope, with a large leaden thimble in it, putting on the hawser with a tail-block, and rove a line as a whip, to haul the saddle backward and forward on the hawser, having first attached a talley to it, on which were directions for the crew, (who were obliged to take shelter in the main-top from the fury of the storm); on their hawling the saddle to them, and agreeably to directions, they made the hawser and tail-block fast to the mast-head, when one man got into the saddle at a time, and was safely hauled on shore, by which means the master, two mates, and seven men, were saved.

Saving the crew and passengers from the brig Providence, wrecked off Winterton, on the 15th April, 1815. By the same.

On the rope being projected over the vessel, (which was 150 yards from the shore), the master, Wm. Field, secured it, and immediately hawled a sufficient quantity on board for the bit to return to shore, and with it enclosed himself and daughter by a clove-hitch; and while in the act of handing it to his crew for the same purpose, a tremendous sea broke over the vessel, carrying him with the girl overboard: the people on shore instantly hawled them through the surf in safety to land, without the slightest injury. The rope was afterwards hawled back by the persons on board: who, consisting of four men and one boy, came in the same way by it, just before the vessel went to pieces.

To speak of the MINIATURES were almost endless; and although it must be confessed that merit is not confined to dimensions, yet it must, at the same time, be acknowledged that the greater attractions are in the rooms above.

ARCHITECTURE presents a considerable variety of ingenious designs; among them, several intended to form national monuments. Some of these being placed by the side of restorations of Grecian temples, suffer by comparison; for the British patriot exclaims on seeing them, *Why must we repeat what was proper to that country anciently? Is there not, was there never, a style of Art truly British?—Why not adopt one that shall be strictly our own?*

The busts produced by SCULPTURE have great merit; and we are glad to see this branch of art meet with encouragement. The figures are not in general, superior to criticism.



EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOURS, AT SPRING GARDENS.

*The Twelfth.*

This branch has produced some of the most pleasing specimens that can well be imagined. It has also, on former occasions, presented a variety truly pleasing and popular. We are somewhat surprised, that professors in this department do not see their interest in combining their efforts seriously. As a body, their labours afford much gratification to the public; when separated, they suffer from that state of dispersion. We cannot but heartily recommend *unity* to all whom it concerns. There are certainly many works of merit in this Exhibition; and we perceive with pleasure a progress made in talent and ability; nevertheless, we miss some old friends, and the merit lies in a smaller number of hands than might be wished.

The number of Exhibitions announced for public inspection, this season, is too great to allow us to mention them all. The British Institution is closed, with respect to British Arts; and a series of pictures, the works of old masters has taken its place.

But, we must not pass over the large picture by M. Thière exhibiting, as the chief object of attraction, in the same house, with Buonaparte's Carriage, in Piccadilly. It represents the firmness of Brutus, in passing judgement on his son, for a murder committed by him. It is a grand picture; superior in manner and colouring to what we had expected. It is truly honourable to the Artist, who is, we believe, President of the French Academy of Painting; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to do justice to M. T's pencil; or rather to his judgment, and powers of conception.

Having mentioned Buonaparte's Carriage, which stands in an adjacent apartment, and has been the object of visitation by all the world, we ought to add, that it completely supports our repeated observations that the Emperor and King took good care of himself. It is, in fact, a curious, and certainly a *comprehensive* piece of mechanism; adapted to various uses, personal and political.

In the front there is a great projection; the utility of which is very considerable. Beyond this projection, and nearer to the horses, is a seat for the coachman. This is ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the driver from viewing the interior of the carriage; and it is also placed so as to afford to those who are within, a clear sight of the horses, and of the surrounding country: there are two cuts, which were aimed at the coachman when the carriage was taken.

The pannels of the carriage are bullet proof: at the hinder part is a projecting sword case; and the pannel at the lower part of the back is so contrived, that it may be let down, and thereby facilitate the addition or removal of conveniences, without disturbing the traveller.

The under-carriage, which has swan-neck iron cranes, is of prodigious strength; the springs are semi-circular, and each of them seems capable of bearing half a ton; the wheels, and more particularly the tire, are also of great strength. The pole is contrived to act as a lever, by which the carriage is kept on a level in every kind of road. The under-carriage and wheels are painted in vermilion, edged with the colour of the body, and heightened with gold. The harness is very little worthy an Imperial equipage; it bears strong marks of its service in the Russian campaign, and its former uses are to be recognized only by the bees, which are to be seen in several places.

The interior deserves particular attention; for it is adapted to the various purposes of a kitchen, a bed-room, a dressing-room, an office, and an eating-room.

The seat has a separation; but whether for pride or convenience can only be conjectured.

In front of the seat are compartments for every utensil of probable utility: of some there are two sets, one of gold, the other of silver. Among the gold articles are a teapot, coffee-pot, sugar-bason, cream-ewer, coffee-cup and saucer, slop-bason, candlesticks, wash-hand-bason, plates for breakfast, &c. each article is superbly embossed with the imperial arms, and engraved with his favourite N: and by the aid of the lamp, any thing could be heated in the carriage.

Beneath the coachman's seat is a small box about two feet and a half long, and about four inches square: this contains a bedstead of polished steel, which could be fitted up in one or two minutes: the carriage contained mattresses and the other requisites for bedding, of very exquisite quality; all of them commodiously arranged. There are also articles for strict personal convenience, made of silver, fitted into the carriage.

A small mahogany case, about ten inches square by eighteen long, contains the peculiar *necessaire* of the Ex-Emperor. It is somewhat, in appearance, like an English writing-desk; having the Imperial arms most beautifully engraved on the cover. It contains nearly one hundred articles, almost all of them of solid gold.

The *liquor-case*, like the *necessaire*, is



made of mahogany: it contains two bottles; one of them still has the rum which was found in it at the time; the other contains some extremely fine old Malaga wine. Various articles of perfumery are among the luxuries which remain; and notwithstanding Napoleon's wish to discourage British manufactures, there are nevertheless some Windsor-soap, and some English court-plaster; *eau de Cologne*, *eau de lavande*, salt spirit, &c. these are sufficient to show, that perfumeries were not disregarded.

There is a *writing-desk*, which may be drawn out so as to write while the carriage is proceeding; an inkstand, pens, &c. were found in it: and here was found the Ex-Emperor's celebrated port-folio.

In the front there are also many smaller compartments, for maps and telescopes; on the ceiling of the carriage is a net-work for carrying small travelling requisites.

On one of the doors of the carriage are two pistol holsters, in which were found pistols, that had been manufactured at Versailles; and in a holster, close to the seat, a double barrelled pistol also was found: all the pistols were found loaded. On the side there hung a large silver chronometer with a silver chain: it is of the most elaborate workmanship.

The doors of the carriage have locks and bolts: the blinds, behind the windows, shut and open by means of a spring, and may be closed so as to form a barrier almost impenetrable.

On the outside of the front windows is a roller-blind made of strong painted canvass: when pulled down, this will exclude rain or snow, and therefore secure the windows and blinds from being blocked up, as well as prevent the damp from penetrating.

All the articles which have been enumerated still remain with the carriage: but when it was taken there were a great number of diamonds, and treasure in money, &c. of immense value.

Four of the horses which drew the Ex-Emperor, still remain with the carriage; they are supposed to be of Norman breed: they are of a brown colour; of good size; and each appears to combine more strength, speed, and spirit, than are generally found together in one animal.

The coachman who drove this carriage, and was supposed to be killed, has recovered from his wounds, and now attends his former charge, in his full dress Imperial livery of green covered with gold. His present situation is awkward enough; and he is not forward to speak; but a few anecdotes are picked up from him, from time to time.

# CONSIDERATIONS ON the Obelisk form of MONUMENTAL COMMEMORATION;

*drawn up on occasion of the*

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

## Extract from the Report of the Committee to Dublin.

Your Committee proceed in the next place, to consider the Obelisk of Antiquity; and they feel this to be the more necessary as no less than five of the proposed designs have assumed this form. The obelisk was the peculiar monument of Egypt. It possessed in that country no military character. In some instances it represented the Deity of the Sun, and became the object of idolatrous worship; in others it answered the humbler purpose of a gnomon, and pointed out the successive hours of the day. It uniformly consisted of a single block of the red granite of Thebais, covered with an infinity of hieroglyphic sculpture. The great object of the Egyptian artists in this, as in all their works, seems to have been to excite the astonishment of the beholder, by the display of a vast accumulation of human labour. The difficulty of hewing out, and covering with sculpture, the hardest of all rocks, and the labour of afterwards removing a weight of so many hundreds of tons, constituted in their eyes the chief glory of the monument; and extraordinary as we may be disposed to admit these achievements to have been, all faith in history gives way before the relations of the extent of patient industry, at the expense of which they are said to have been actually accomplished.

When the Romans conquered Egypt, their vanity was tempted to transport to Rome these monuments of singular genius of the people whom they had subdued. At Rome they were placed in the centres of its circuses, but were not regarded as commemorations of victory in any other sense than as the spoils of a conquered country. We suspect, however, that in succeeding ages they have excited more of wonder than of admiration. It is certainly impossible to contemplate without a feeling of strong interest, these enormous blocks, covered with such strange and innumerable figures, which, though from the freshness of their preservation they might be taken for the work of yesterday, we know to be by far the most ancient of all specimens of human art. But when it becomes a question to reproduce their form in these days, simply by laying stone upon stone, divested not merely of the figures, but of every circumstance of historical interest attending the originals, it becomes

a very necessary inquiry, whether their mere form is in itself indeed so beautiful as to justify the selection; on this subject we must be permitted to express *more than doubt*. The great obelisk now standing before the Church of St. Jean de Lateran, the same which Constantius transported to Rome, and the same which Cambyses had spared at Heliopolis, in height rather exceeding the columns of Trajan and of Antonine, has, we believe, altogether failed to produce in the minds of spectators, the same admiration which they have felt on the view of either of those other monuments.

It seems to be a principle of Classic Architecture, to suppose that the eye of the spectator would naturally be carried to the summit: Hence the principal decoration of the column was the capital. The entablature, for the same reason, became more ornamented than the column, and the pediment was crowded with all the embellishments which Sculpture and Architecture could unite. Adopting this principle, we should feel disposed to look rather to the summit than the base of the intended Trophy, for a declaration of its character, and to reject a species of monument, which proposes, as an indispensable condition of its adoption, that every thing connected with the Hero should be placed in a subordinate situation; and which, inverting the principle alluded to, loses in significance exactly as it increases in elevation, and becomes, at its apex, incapable of possessing any character whatsoever. Even on the score of duration, it seems liable to no less serious objections. It must not be forgotten, that on the revival of the Arts in Italy, every obelisk in Rome was found prostrate.

## National Register:

### FOREIGN.

#### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

##### DISHONEST TRADERS.

(From American Papers.)

We are truly sorry to find that instances of fraud in the packing of cotton, continue to occur, but when they do happen, it is best that a detection should take place as near home as possible, and before any shipping charges are incurred, or before the character of our citizens is injured abroad, by such practices. The following communication on this subject is just handed us:—

*Messrs. Holby and Bunce.*—A load of cotton was sold in town on Tuesday last, by a Mr. Hunter, of Green County, to Messrs. Lafitte and W. Brux, and was sent to the warehouse of Messrs. Brux and Scurry, for storage. The weight of one of the bales led to suspicion of unfairness in packing, and on its being opened, in this single bale were found 195 pounds of stone, and about these was a pack of trash and seed cotton; and about the outside of the bale was a thin layer of prime cotton. In five other bales 50 pounds of rock were also found. It is proper this circumstance should be known, as a caution to others. To explain the deception in this instance, belongs to the person offering the cotton for sale.—(*Augusta Herald*, of Feb. 15.)

*Reciprocal Roguery.*—Our readers may recollect, some time ago, that there was published an account of a very villainous transaction, the substance of which was, that several bales of cotton, imported from Savannah to New York, and thence to Havre de Grace, contained about six hundred weight of stones, concealed in some of the bales!—The cheat was not detected until the cotton was opened in France.

The example, however, does not appear to have been lost upon the French merchants. Several pipes of brandy were lately imported into New York, per the *Maria Theresa*, from Bourdeaux.—Eight pipes of brandy were sent by a merchant of the first respectability and honour to his friend in this city. In drawing off one of the pipes, it was found that the actual quantity run short of the gauge, by eight gallons. The pipe was accordingly opened, and at the heads were found, nailed, two reasonably large pieces of wood!

We understand the other seven pipes have not been opened; but we doubt not the same imposition will be discovered.—(*South. Pat.*)

The Consumption has for several years past formed a frightful proportion of our Weekly Obituary—a proportion not to be charged to our climate solely. Among its victims at least two-thirds are females, and we are authorised by one of the most intelligent Physicians of New York, to state that in very many of the cases of female consumption that have come under his observation, the disease has been induced by the wearing of *Corsets*.—Such an intimation from a respectable source should not be lost upon Parents.—*City Inspector's report.*

##### Ship's Bottom Composition.

The French ship *Marys*, now in this port, has a composition bottom, the ingredients of which are iron, lead, pewter,

copper, &c. mixed and tempered in such a manner as to be perfectly malleable. It is in sheets about the size and thickness of copper, and is said to be as durable, in warm climates. In climates more severe and frosty, it is rather brittle, and apt to crack. In France it is much used, and is infinitely cheaper than copper. This composition was invented by Buonaparte, and is known only by the name of "*Buonaparte's copper*." For iron-fastened ships, this is said to be preferable to copper. *Charleston City Gazette of March 5.*)

The imports into New York for one year, from April 1815, to April 1816, are stated to have amounted to 56 millions of dollars, or 14 millions sterling.

## AUSTRIA.

*Atmospherical Phenomena.*

Salmthal, in the circle of Marburgh: "On the 4th of March, this year, at nine in the evening, we had in this neighbourhood an entirely new phenomenon, on two estates of Count Kuenburg: a violent storm, accompanied with snow and some rain, passed from the westward towards the south east, that is, from the Schwannberg Alps, towards the vineyards of Gerith, over the mountain-castle of Hohle- nech, within which is the parish church; when suddenly the gilded cross on the steeple of this church seemed to be in flames, which lighted the country all round, and at the same time a sort of crackling or hissing noise was heard from the steeple as when water is poured upon red hot iron. This lasted for a whole quarter of an hour, and left rather an unpleasant smell. The next day the cross was almost quite black, but it now begins to resume its former brightness.

With a telescope one can perceive, that something inflammable fixed itself on the iron. At the same time, a similar phenomenon appeared at the top of the steeple of the church of Welsbergh: only the fire was smaller, and of shorter duration. It is strange, that these electrical flames appeared only on these two steeples, which are almost a German mile [five English miles] distant from each other, though there are other steeples in the line between them, some of them of the same height, on which nothing similar was perceived.

It may easily be supposed that this phenomenon, on account of its novelty, furnishes the peasants with matter for various conjectures. It had most resemblance to the flame often seen on the masts of ships, called by the Italians, *Tuoco di St. Elmo*, which is also accompanied by a crackling noise, and is considered by mariners as a

presage of favourable weather.—(*Vienna Court Gazette, April 5.*)

## BELGIUM.

Brussels, May 5.—An English frigate has just arrived at Antwerp, to take on board and convey to Civita Vecchia the statues, pictures, and other works of art, which sacrilegious hands had dared to ravish from the capital of the Christian world.

## FRANCE.

CHRISTIAN SLAVES.  
(From the *Moniteur*)

Paris, May 7.—"Messieurs the Chevaliers subscribers for the abolition of slavery, in whites as well as blacks, and other persons invited by them, met in the Rue George Bateliere, the 15th April, 1816.

"M. Viscount Chateaubriand, on his arrival, delivered to M. the President copies of his speech delivered in the Chamber of Peers, which were afterwards distributed among Messrs the Chevaliers present.

"M. the President, opening the Sitting, read several extracts from his Report, which will be printed and delivered to subscribers, and communicated all the justificatory papers of his very extensive correspondence, of which some are in the Arabic language, from Kiban even to Atlas, from Jaffa to Tangier, with the translation; and that of all the interesting documents which are in his hands.

"After dinner, the President continued the reading of the principal pieces, and among others of some letters from Algiers itself, particularly a letter from an Officer of the British navy, addressed to a Member of Parliament of his own nation, and which he had sent to the President, containing very distinct details of the situation of the unfortunate Europeans, suffering in irons at Algiers, of which he was very recently an eye witness, and some very judicious reflexions on the impolitic measures of the nations which, having been, and being still able to annihilate the naval power of the Algerines, have made *ephemeral truces*, for they cannot be considered as *solid treaties of peace*, stipulating merely for their commercial interests, without regard to their glory, or to the rights of humanity, and leaving to the Algerines the means of beginning again, as is doubtless their intention.

"Sardinia having no military marine, could not perhaps have acted otherwise; but it is expected of the great Powers who have it in their power to stipulate for the smaller, the protection of all the coasts of Europe, inhabited, according to the expression of the Mussulmans, by the Naza-

rine nation. The Ambassador of his Sardinian Majesty to the Court of France, has notified to the President under date of April 20, the conclusion of peace between his Majesty and the Regency of Algiers, through the support and mediation of Great Britain.

"The President having had the honour to be admitted to an audience of the King the day after this meeting, to make his report to his Majesty, as a subscriber to the charitable fund, and to lay before him the correspondence and documents, directed his Majesty's attention to the energetic and impressive conclusion of the Address of the English House of Lords to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the 15th May, 1814, 'imploping him earnestly to use all the influence of the British Crown in the negotiations, and to solicit of all the sovereigns of Europe the total and immediate abolition of the *Slave Trade in Africa*, to stipulate for a general and irrevocable renunciation of these barbarous practices, and to procure the promulgation, under the united authority of the whole of the civilized world, of a solemn declaration, that to drag into slavery the inhabitants of peaceful countries is a violation of the universal law of nations, founded, as it ought to be, on the immutable principles of Justice and Religion—soliciting also the acknowledgment and performance of those important duties by which we have engaged to pay that homage to the rights, liberty, and happiness of our fellow creatures.' The President observed to his Majesty that, as the Blacks were not specified, the Whites could not be supposed to be excluded from the wishes expressed for the abolition of slavery in Africa.

"The President on this occasion, laid before his Majesty a copy of the eloquent appeal of the Vicomte de Chateaubriand to the Chamber of Peers, on the 9th of April, remarking, that, from the sentiments thus expressed by the Houses of Peers of both nations, the Sovereigns might perhaps think it worthy of consideration; and if in their wisdom they admit the principle, they might proceed to its application, and do good by their supreme authority, without waiting for a formal suggestion, which could not be presented this Session, nor earlier than next September, which would leave the defenceless coasts of Italy exposed to the incursions of pirates, at least during the whole summer.

"His Majesty readily admitted the correctness of this reasoning, and admitted the justice of this cause. He evidently felt the same indignation that was mani-

fested by the President, when submitting to his Majesty the documents, proving that several inhabitants had very recently been carried off from the coasts of Italy and Sardinia, and that 20 men had been murdered, and their corpses found upon the shore.

"The President had the honour, on the same day, to make similar communications to his Royal Highness Monsieur, and to receive from him the like assent."

#### *Tricking Titles Suspended.*

A Paris paper observes, that the English in that city, contrary to their usual custom, spend very little money, in consequence of which, the Parisians have ceased to give the title "*My Lord*" to every stranger who has the appearance of an Englishman. It adds, before the Revolution the English travelled from curiosity: they now travel from economy.

The Surgeons of Paris, in an address to Louis XVIII. say, that their society was incorporated so long back as 1255.

The Paris Papers of the 8th contain the trial, conviction, and condemnation to death, of General Bertrand, who is, however, luckily enough, at St. Helena, out of the way of being executed, except in effigy.

#### ITALY.

##### *Scarcity.*

Private letters from Italy, and the accounts given by travellers, fully agree in the statements of public papers, respecting the scarcity of corn in that country. There is no recollection of such a dearth, extending over the whole country, from Calabria to the Tyrol, since 1763 and 1764, when there was a great scarcity, especially in the Roman States; the more one approaches the North, the more it increases, so that in distant vallies, between the mountains, some persons have already died of hunger. To this is added want of employment, in parts which formerly gained something by manufactures. To meet the first want, all the Governments make such regulations as they judge suitable, to hinder particularly the usurious speculations which these distresses always occasion. The Pope has done it first, because his States suffer very considerably, which is also one cause that there are so many robberies. At Bologna all purchases of corn must be notified and registered. In the Sardinian States every body must give an account, in writing, of his stock in corn, flour, &c. as well as what he wants till next August.

In the kingdom of Lombardy, while the Emperor was present, there was in several



towns a distribution of corn, &c. to the poor, to prevent commotions, which might easily have been occasioned by the contrast of their distress with the profusion of the rich. For in Lombardy, where a dearth of corn is a thing almost unheard of, it is the most oppressive. The total failure of the maize has caused this dearth. People, indeed, place their hopes in importation from foreign countries, to which the speculators are very much tempted; large cargoes have arrived at Leghorn and Genoa, others are on the way from the coasts of the Black Sea, but it is to be feared that the poorer class will not receive much relief from these supplies.

ROME APRIL 10.—The want of money becomes every day more sensible. The concourse of strangers increases the consumption and the dearness of provisions. The bread known under the name of *paniotta* weighs now only three ounces. Several bakers have been arrested.

VENICE.—April 17th, the day of the restoration of the famous *Lion*, recently arrived with the Corinthian *Horses*, to its original scite, in Venice, from Paris, a sum of 5,400 ducats was distributed in prizes, to be drawn by lot, by forty Venetian girls, for their marriage portions, in honour of the occasion.

A Venetian engineer has discovered a mode of perfecting the compass. The discovery has been submitted to the Italian Institution, which has acknowledged its importance.

The ship in which the Duke of Holstein (*ci-devant* King of Sweden) arrived at Ancona, carried the white flag. It was under this flag that the Prince wished to enter the Holy Land, and he was furnished with passports by Louis XVIII. when at Ghent.

NAPLES.—Many effects stolen from the apartments of the Palace of Naples, when the Theatre of St. Charles was on fire, have been recovered; among others, the casket of the wife of Murat, enriched with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and other precious stones: it was a present from the Grand Seigneur to a General of Bonaparte, who parted with it to the Ex-Princess: it is valued at nearly £34,000.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### *Dreadful Inundation.*

By letters from Marienburg, in East Prussia, a town on the right bank of the Vistula, we have accounts of a most dreadful and extensive inundation of that river, on the breaking up of the ice, owing to a gale of wind impelling the masses of float-

ing ice against the Dykes, which gave way in the night of the 21st of March, and laid an extent of country, equal to 430 English square miles, under water, carrying houses, cattle, and every thing before it. The calamity was so sudden and universal, that many hundreds were instantly drowned; when day-light came, and boats could be procured, about 7 or 800 were taken, naked and perishing with cold, from the tops of such dwellings as had resisted the first rush of the water. The recital of sufferings is heart rending. The land was extremely fertile, and in a state of high cultivation. Six thousand head of cattle, besides vast flocks of sheep have been drowned; several churches, and many buildings have been undermined and fallen to ruins.

The Dyke at Marienburg likewise burst, and laid one of the suburbs 12 feet under water, 73 lives were lost, and the alarm was so great in the town, though not overflowed, that numbers were trodden to death in the streets, in attempting to escape. In short, so sudden, and so great a calamity has seldom happened, except from earthquake or volcano.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Russian Tariff.*

No. 1.—Silk goods of one colour, and plain, without gold and silver, velvets, gros de tours, satin, taffetas, levantine, and serge, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent; ribbands (except for Orders) to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent; cassimere of all colours, 25 per cent; spectacles, 10 per cent; white crockery ware, 25 per cent; strings for musical instruments, 5 per cent; blankets and coverlits, white, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent; mahogany 10 per cent; Beech wood, 2 per cent; diamonds and pearls, one per cent; prints and paintings 25 per cent.

No. 2.—Carpets, gold and silver to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent; razors, knives and forks, scissors, snuff boxes, penknives, &c. 25 per cent; files, saws, and other iron instruments, 5 per cent; beaver and otter skins, and other foreign furs, 25 per cent; French cambrics to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent.; twist, dyed and white, 7½ silver rubles, per po.; white kindacks 25 per cent; paper, all sorts, white, 25 per cent.; ostrich feathers 20 per cent. apples, 125 co. per 2 ankers; brandy, arrack, shrub, 10 ro. s. per anker; perfumery, 50 co. per bottle; porter, 20 co. per barrel.

No. 3.—Cocoa, 125 co. silver per po.; chestnuts, 75 do.; fruits in liquor, 48 ro.



silv.; sago, 125 co. silv.; rice, 15 co. per po.; hops, 125 co. ditto; dyed woollen yarn, 875 co. per po.; quicksilver, 25 co. s.; soot, 25 co. silver; salt, to be imported to the Baltic only, 15 co. s.; cheese, 15 ro. s.; whalebone, 250 co.; coffee, 3 ro.; indigo, 250 co.; cochineal, 750; wire 50 co.; vitriol oil, 150 co.; Venetian soap, 1 ro.; nuts, 1 ro. per pd.; coals, 50 co. per br.; logwood, 50 co. nicaragua, 1 ro. per bq.; watches (except what are prohibited) 15 per ro.; stockings, ditto, ditto, 20 ro.

No. 4 Cider, 35 co. per bottle; soga, 50 co. ditto; French wine, 20 ro. s. per hhd.; ditto in bottles, 25 co. per bottle; herrings, Swed, 20 co. per barrel; ditto, English and Dutch, 150. 30; vinegar, 625 co. per hhd.; cloth, (except what is prohibited), 125 co. s. per arsh; birds, 25 co. per piece; oranges and lemons, 50 co. per 300; mares and stallions, 25 ro. each; tin-plate, 625 ro. per 450 sheets; cocoa nuts, 125 co. per 10 pds; titles, 1 ro. per 1,000 p.

Refined sugars of all kinds pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  silver rubles per pood; raw sugars  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; rum is prohibited; white cotton goods of all kinds 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cloth, except black,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rubles per *arschine*.

The duties in roubles are understood silver, a 4 ro. B. N.—The per cent. is to be taken from the value, according to the exchange.

SWITZERLAND, Mar. 19.—Last year died Pastor Sauge, of Mautran, near Fribourg, well known for his knowledge of agriculture. His heirs having renounced the inheritance, his property fell into the hands of the Judge of the Court of Insolvency, who found among the books of the deceased 26 volumes of the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau. These were laid by themselves; and application made to the Council of State for permission to burn these immoral and dangerous books, which was immediately granted. — (*Allgemeine Zeitung*, 6th April—Supplement.)

It is mentioned in a German paper, that between two and three hundred Swiss were preparing to emigrate in a body to North America. They intended to proceed down the Rhine from Basle, and take shipping in some of the ports of Holland.

#### TUNIS.

#### DECLARATION OF THE BEY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The *Florence Gazette*, of the 27th April, contains the following article:—

Copy of an important document received by his Excellency Lord Burghersh, Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty to the Court of Tuscany:—

"Declaration of his Highness Mahmoud Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, the well-protected city, and the abode of felicity, made with the Most Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the illustrious Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Flag of the Fleet of his Britannic Majesty, and Commander-in-Chief of the vessels of his said Majesty in the Mediterranean.

"In consideration of the great interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England to put an end to the slavery of Christians, his Royal Highness the Bey of Tunis, willing to give a proof of his sincere desire to maintain inviolably the amicable relations which exist between him and Great Britain, and of his pacific dispositions towards all the powers of Europe, with which he desires to establish a perpetual peace, declares that, in the event of a future war with any one of these Powers (which may it please God to prevent!) all the prisoners made by the two parties shall no more be reduced to slavery, but shall be treated with all possible humanity, as prisoners of war, until a regular exchange, and in the form which is practised in such cases in Europe, and that, at the end of hostilities, such prisoners shall be returned to their respective country, without ransom.

"Done in Duplicate, in the Palace of Bardo, near Tunis, in the presence of the Almighty, the 17th of April, in the year of Jesus Christ, 1816, and of the Hegira 1271, the 19th day of the Moon Jumed Anell. Furnished with the seal of the Bey.

(Signed) "EXMOUTH.

"Admiral of his Britannic Majesty."

The same Journal announces, that his Majesty the King of Naples has concluded a treaty with the Regency of Algiers. By this treaty, the King of Naples is to pay every year to the Regency of Algiers the sum of 24,000 Spanish piastres.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

##### Discoveries and Adventurers.

The Hope, a country ship, has arrived off the Isle of Wight, from New South Wales, Batavia, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. A gentleman, who came home passenger in her, gives the following information:—

"The Indefatigable, a ship of about 550 tons, which sailed from England, in October, 1814, with male convicts for New South Wales, arrived at that Colony, in April, 1815, after a good voyage. She left Port Jackson, in June, 1815, for Batavia; and, as that is a season of the year when

there is great difficulty in doubling the South West Cape of Van Diemen's Land the Master of her determined to navigate her through Torre's Straits, by far the most dangerous passage in the world, on account of the numerous reefs and rocks scattered over it. The *Indefatigable* fell in with a small ship called the *Cochin*, bound to Amboyna, and a brig going to Bengal, which sailed from Port Jackson, on the 13th of July, and made the reefs of the external barrier, in 11. 50. S. latitude, opposite Hardy's Islands, on the 3d of August; and, having found a passage through them in that latitude (about 20 miles south of the place where the *Pandora* frigate was lost) she sailed among them for two days, anchoring at night, and passed the most dangerous part of the Strait without accident, by a passage that had not been attempted before. In doubling the northernmost island of the Duke of York's groupe, she struck in thirteen feet water, and remained fixed for ten hours, when, by the rise of the tide, she floated into deep water without injury. The masters of two vessels in company went on shore on Possession Island in hopes of finding turtles; but had no sooner set foot on shore, and advanced towards some bushes, than a party of Savages in ambush threw a volley of spears at them, and nearly cut them off: the Captain of the *Cochin* received a spear through his hand, and his mate another through his shoulder, but no lives were lost. These Savages, fearless of fire-arms, followed the party to the beach, and waded into the sea after them as far as they were able, throwing spears into the boat. The natives of these Islands, and the North Coast of New Holland, are by far the most dangerous people in the world, and uniformly endeavour to destroy every person that unwarily lands on their shore. They are numerous; and to give notice of strangers being near, light fires in all directions. The *Indefatigable* arrived at Batavia by the way of Allas' Straits, August the 31st. She there received a freight of coffee, sapan wood, and pepper, and was ready to sail for England, the passengers, and every thing being on board, when, on the 22d of October, she took fire in the after-gun room, occasioned by a man drawing off arrack by candle-light, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge."

\* \* This information may prove of great importance to our Colony at Port Jackson:—it is much to be feared that in the destruction of the vessel, all Charts, &c. of the passage were consumed.

## National Register.

### BRITISH.

#### King's Health.

"Windsor Castle, May 5.—His Majesty passed the last month in good bodily health, and in uniform tranquillity, but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."—Signed as usual.

Carlton-House, Thursday, May 2, 1816.

This evening, at nine o'clock, the solemnity of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, was performed in the Great Crimson Room at Carlton-House by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta-Sophia, Elizabeth, and Mary, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Mademoiselle D'Orleans, the Duke of Bourbon, the Great Officers of State, the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign States, the Officers of the Household of her Majesty the Queen, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the younger branches of the Royal Family, assisting at the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the marriage service, the registry of the marriage was attested with the usual formalities, after which her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Bride and Bridegroom, with the rest of the Royal Family retired to the Royal Closet.

The Bride and Bridegroom soon after left Carlton House for Oatlands, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber, where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction present, paid their compliments on the occasion.

Immediately after the conclusion of the marriage, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with

other public demonstrations of joy throughout the metropolis.

*Whitehall, May 3d, 1816.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy, during the term of his natural life, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, the precedence and rank following, that is to say, before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other Great Officers, and before the Dukes (other than and except the Dukes of the Blood Royal) and all other Peers of the Realm.

German genealogists trace the origin of the present Saxon Princes to Witikind, the celebrated chief of the Saxons, who, for 30 years, contended against all the power of Charlemagne, and who, after his final submission to that conqueror, still retained large territorial possessions, together with the Ducal title. From him were descended the Dukes of Saxony, of whom Bernard, in 1275, was the first that was raised to the Electoral dignity. The electorate was enjoyed by the descendants of this Prince until 1422, when, on the failure of his line, it was conferred on Frederick "the Warlike," Margrave of Thuringia, also a descendant of Witikind. The grand-sons of this latter were Ernest and Albert, from whom are descended the Ernestine and Albertine branches of the House of Saxony. The Ernestine, which was the elder branch, continued to enjoy the electorate until 1547, when John, "the Magnanimous" was deprived of that dignity by Charles V. who conferred it on Maurice, the patriarch of the Albertine branch, to which the present King belongs. "The Protestant religion," says a learned writer of the present day, "has the greatest obligations to the Princes of the Ernestine line. Frederick, the eldest son of Ernest, was Luther's first patron and defender. John, the second son of Ernest, was the chief promoter of the protestation against the Church of Rome, from which the Protestants have derived their appellation." This John was surnamed "the Constant." He was the father of the above mentioned John "the Magnanimous," and grandfather of John Frederick, the founder of the House of Saxe Cobourg. Of this illustrious House the late head was the Duke of Saxe Co-

bourg, who, as our readers must remember, commanded the Allied Armies at an early period of the French Revolution; and Prince Leopold, united to the Princess Charlotte, is the youngest son of that eminent Commander.

On the occasion of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, all the magnificent articles of her Royal Highness's wardrobe were of British manufacture, and that of the best and richest kind, except the Brussels, Mechlin, and Valenciennes laces.

There were not less than 700 licenses issued from the Ecclesiastical Court, for marriages, to be celebrated on Thursday, May 2.

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Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday the 12th, for the late Empress of Austria; to change on the 26th, and go out of mourning on the 2d of June.

A Return to an Order of the House of Commons states the net produce of the Revenue, in the year ending 5th April, 1815, at £65,806,470; and in the year ending the 5th April, 1816, at £66,292,135, making a difference of £485,665, in favour of the latter year.

#### CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

It appears by a paper presented to the House of Commons, that the prices of gold in May last were £5 6s. and £5 5s. per ounce; those of standard silver 6s. 9½d. and 6s. 6½d.; from which they are gradually declined to £4 for gold, and 5s. for silver. According to the present price of dollar silver, the three shilling tokens of the Bank are intrinsically worth 2s. 4½d. each; their average value, according to the prices of the whole interval between February, 1815, and the 26th of April last, was 2s. 8d.

An account has been presented to Parliament of the amount of Bank-notes in circulation, on every Saturday night, between February, 1815, and the 26th of April last. It is remarkable, that the lowest amount of those of £5 and upwards, which was £14,447,300, was on the 6th of January last, and the highest, which was £17,850,600, was on the ensuing Saturday. The amount of these notes, on the 27th of April last, was £16,777,650; that of the smaller notes £9,193,000.

During the last year the amount of forged notes refused by the Bank amounted to £29,000.

Total nominal value of bank notes presented at the Bank, and refused payment,

on account of their being forged, for the last four years, to the latest period to which the same can be made up, specifying the total nominal value so presented, and refused payment in each year respectively: In the year 1812, £23,156; in 1813, £20,868; in 1814, £22,154; in 1815, £21,954; to the 27th April, 1816, £9,368. Total, £102,480.

## NEW COINAGE.

The New Coinage, which is proceeding at the Mint, is said to include both Silver and Gold. The gold pieces are of 20 Shillings, which is certainly a great convenience to trade. The Silver includes what has long been much wanted—a Shilling of a new die. Both these Coins are said to be remarkably neat in the execution; and it is hoped (but of that our expectations are not very sanguine) that the accuracy of the fabrication will render the pieces difficult to be counterfeited.—Scarcely any thing can be more obvious than the circumstances which occasioned a degradation of the coin; and yet few things appear to be less generally understood. In the first place, it is necessary to have a well executed coinage, especially of Silver. Where this is the case, the ring of the metal easily detects the counterfeit.—Secondly, there should be a strict rule against disfiguring the coin with punches and other tools. The coiners adopt this method in order to prevent the metal from ringing, and thus to get an opportunity of introducing their own forged ware. All money, therefore, which had been punched, hammered together, cut, or otherwise disfigured, should be declared not current.—Thirdly, a sufficient quantity of the new coinage should be issued to meet at once all the demands of commerce: and lastly, which is the key-stone of the system, all base or inferior money should be entirely eried down, and the tender of it, after a short time, subjected to a penalty.

## WOOL REPORT.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons upon Seeds and Wool, &c. have made their First Report;—The following is a copy:—"The Select Committee appointed to examine into the policy of imposing an increased Duty on the import of Foreign Seeds, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House; and who were instructed to consider of the Laws relative to Woollen Goods; and the trade in Wool; and also to consider of the Laws prohibiting the growth of Tobacco in Great Britain; and were empowered to report, from time to time, to the House,

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together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;—

"Have examined the matters to them referred; and agreed to the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, founded upon the examination of evidence relative to the prices of British Wool, that no part of the present Agricultural Distress arises from the inadequacy of those prices; and therefore, that it is not expedient to make any alteration in the Laws relating to Woollen Goods, and the Trade in Wool.—"29th April, 1816."

## EXPENSE OF THE RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA.

(1.)—*Estimate of the probable Annual Expense.*

£. s. d.

## MILITARY CHARGE:—

Pay of a battalion of 1,000 rank and file, according to the rates established for the East India Company's service at St. Helena. . . . . 34,789 11 10

## PAY OF THE STAFF; viz.

£. s.

2 Aides-de-Camp 347 14  
1 Secretary . . 695 9  
1 Brigadier-Gen. 1,043 2  
1 Dep. Adj.-Gen. . 695 8  
1 Deputy Inspector of Hospitals . . 869 5  
1 Apothecary . . 347 14  
£3,998 11—38,788 2 10

## ORDNANCE:—

Pay of a company of Royal Artillery, according to the rates above specified 4,317 19 0

## CIVIL:—

Salary of the Governor, including all his civil and military allowances, table money, &c. . . . 12,000 0 0  
Estimated annual expense of Bonaparte and his Suite . . . . . 8,000 0 0  
Probable expense of provisions for the troops at 2s. 6d. for each ration . 54,750 0 0

Total Charge 117,855 15 4

Deduct average annual expense of the garrison of St. Helena, previous to its becoming the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte . . . . . 80,384 0 0  
£37,471 15 4

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*Probable Expense of the Naval Force.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Croker to Mr. Goulburn, dated Admiralty Office, 11th April, 1816.

"As it is not possible to state the precise disposition which the Admiral commanding on the Cape of Good Hope station may make of the squadron under his orders, it cannot be exactly calculated how much of the whole expense is attributable to the service of St. Helena; but an estimate of the expense on this latter account may be thus formed:—The whole expense of the squadron on the station is 131,275*l.* 9*s.* per annum;—the expense of that part which would, if there were no St. Helena squadron, be restored to the Indian station, and employed in performing the ordinary duties of the Cape of Good Hope station, including the Mauritius, &c. is 76,712*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* which being deducted from the first sum, leaves 54,562*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* as the expense of the St. Helena squadron, contra distinguishing it from the whole force of the station; but it is possible that the Admiral may find that the service can be carried on with a less amount of force, in which event a further deduction will be made from the above stated expense."

"I am, &c.

(Signed.) "J. W. CROKER."

*Sir R. Wilson and Capt. Hutchinson.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

"Horse-Guards, May 10, 1816.

"So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander in Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

"The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands, to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and convictions of those Officers.

"In the instance of Major-General Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an Officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government, under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country.

"Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was

accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For his Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British Officer in having obtained, under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these Officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander-in-Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the Army at large, in order to record, in the most public manner, the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British Army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

"By Order of his Royal Highness,

"THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

Among the many experiments for stopping the dry rot in timber, that which is now in use at Plymouth yard is, a hole



bored to the depth of nine or ten inches in the head of each timber, and filled with train oil; the hole is then plugged up, and the oil left to penetrate into the timber.

#### CAUTION.

The extreme poverty of the Spitalfields weavers, as lately exposed before a Public Meeting at the Mansion House, ought certainly to induce British females to abstain from wearing foreign manufactures, to the injury of our poor countrymen. Smuggling especially, is a moral evil, which is greatly aggravated when it increases the sufferings of the labouring population.

Mr. Hale, at the meeting referred to, justly observed, that there were many hundreds of our brave soldiers and sailors, who had been to fight for their country, and had returned into Spitalfields; but now were sinking under the extreme of distress; while they had to lament that one cause of their want of employment was, that many English ladies wore silks, which were the production of foreign looms. This remark deeply impressed the assembly; and we wish it may be duly regarded by our fair countrywomen. We would hope, after this hint, at least, says an Evangelical preacher, to see no exhibition of contraband goods in our places of worship.

#### Smugglers : Smuggling.

A most scrupulous search and corresponding activity prevail among the Custom-house Officers, at Brighton, and other stations, to put a more effectual stop to the introduction of contraband spirits along the coast. This is become more necessary from the equipment of several boats at Fecamp for the express purpose of smuggling. They are built very strong, and being 40 feet long, and only 7 in width, make an astonishing progress through heavy seas. One of them ran a cargo of 180 tubs from Fecamp in six hours. At that port a number of persons have formed an establishment, and liberally contribute towards a fund for the support of those men who fail in their clandestine speculations. An agent at Dieppe facilitates the means of engaging many sailors to embark in these dangerous expeditions across the channel.

#### Physician and Surgeon removed.

A Court of the Governors of Bethlem Hospital met on Wednesday May 15, and taking into consideration the evidence concerning Mad-Houses, before the House of Commons, they refused to re-elect Doctor Monro and Mr. Haslam, as Physician and Apothecary to the Hospital. Dr. Monro

was removed by a majority of 45 against 35. Mr. Haslam had but four hands held up in his favour.

#### Conveyance of Fish to the Inland Counties.

Oxford, May 5, 1816.—The new Fish Market in this city was opened yesterday. Eight hundred weight of fresh sea-fish were exhibited, and sold at very moderate prices. The novelty of the scene attracted such crowds, that the place became a complete Billingsgate. The Constables and other Police Officers were called in, and had no small difficulty in dispersing the multitude, and giving the purchasers an opportunity of getting into the market. Arrangements will shortly be made for the supply to arrive exactly at noon.

Mr. M. Phillips, who has written and said so much on the fisheries, is here, and has received the sanction and support of the Heads of the University to his Grand Survey. Mr. P. asserts, and his assertions appear well founded, that every town in England might, with common activity, be supplied in the middle of the day, with abundance of fish taken from the sea on the preceding evening. This neighbourhood being further from the sea-coast than almost any other part of the kingdom, affords sufficient proof of the practicability of the argument: and, as thousands of persons might find employment, it is hoped, every encouragement will be given to facilitate an object of such great importance.

*Apple Trees.*—The following recipe has been used many years with success by an experienced farmer in Somersetshire, who says, "that for the last seven years he has had full half a crop, while many of his neighbours, although with the same prospect before the blossom appeared, had scarcely enough to make a pie."

*Recipe.* To every acre of orchard take a load of muck-straw, or ors raked from the grass fields; lay it in about six or eight heaps; into which divide a pound of sulphur; endeavour to choose a clear day to burn it, with a brisk air; and it will not only destroy the insect in the bud, but kill all worms and other insects that breed under the moss of the trees and the bark.

*The late Winter.*—It is among the singular proofs of the late continually inclement season, in which no progress whatever was made in vegetation, that the potatoes which were buried in the ground in what are called *potatée pies*, or stacks of potatoes, none of them had sprouted, but came out of the ground in as fresh a state as when they were put in at the beginning of the winter.

A Provincial Paper states, that Mr. Atkinson, near Morpeth, has suffered the amazing loss of 7000 sheep from his flock by the severity of the last winter season.

#### Natural History.

There is now to be seen in this town the singular curiosity of a young living Alligator. The Egg from which it was hatched was brought by a sailor from South America to Greenock, and the person who now exhibits it procured it when it was so small that it could be easily held in a person's hand. Not knowing how to treat it, he kept it without food for about six months, during which period it must have procured nourishment from the water with which it was supplied. As soon as it was advertised in Edinburgh, it attracted considerable attention, and, among others, it was visited by an eminent Naturalist, who suggested a different, and, as it appears, a most successful mode of treating it.—Since that period its growth has been rapid; its length at present is above three feet, and every day makes a visible difference in its size. It is thought that it will grow to the size of 20 feet, and still remain tame. It feeds upon herrings, oysters, or generally on any kind of flesh, and is kept either in the water, or in a sort of box, with a glass top, near the fire. It is remarkable for its sagacity, and if through the night it wants water, it will leave its couch and make its way to the keeper's bed, when it will moan, and if by this means the keeper is not awakened, it will strike him with its tail until he attends to its wants. In like manner, when it grows cold from the fire going out, it makes its way to the keeper's bed, and pulling aside the bed-clothes, lies down beside him in order to procure heat.—(*Newcastle Paper.*)

At Coventry fair, an extraordinary large sheep was shewn alive, and afterwards slaughtered, which weighed, when dead, 53lbs. per qr. a weight seldom, if ever known, for a ewe sheep. She was fed and bred by Mr. William Palfrey, of Upton Old Farm, in the County of Worcester, and was allowed by judges to be the most complete animal, in a live and dead state, ever exhibited there.

#### Non-observation of days.

We understand that a conviction under the Game Laws took place last week at Godalming, on the following curious grounds. An information was lodged against a qualified gentleman for having shot at, and killed, *after the 5th of April*, a snipe, not having a licence; and, according

to the literal construction of the Act, the Commissioners of Taxes were compelled to fine him in the penalty of twenty pounds, although it appeared that he had regularly applied for a licence, and had been in the habit of sporting with a license for some years. The inference to be drawn from this conviction therefore is, that no man, qualified or unqualified, can, as the law now stands, use a gun upon his own estate or elsewhere, between the 5th of April and the 20th of July (the earliest day as it appears on which licences are issued) without subjecting himself to a similar penalty.

#### Extraordinary Performance of Manual Labour,

On one of the pillars of an ancient barn lately taken down at Chohsey, in Berkshire, there was fixed a marble tablet with the following inscription:—"In this barn, James Landsley thrashed, for Mr. Joseph Hopkins, five quarters seven bushels and a half of wheat in thirteen hours, on 15th March, 1747." Landsley was a native of Chieveley, in Berks. He died at work in the same barn, the scene of his constant labour for more than sixty years, in the spring of 1808, aged 95.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS has submitted a plan to Government for white-washing the whole City of London, as a measure of health and beauty to the Metropolis, and of assistance to the lime-burners, whose trade has suffered by the great stagnation in building.

In carrying on the works for the improvement of the river Witham, many sub-marine articles have been thrown up; lately, near Washingborough, about four miles from Lincoln, a complete canoe was found, of 30 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet high at the sides, and about 2 feet 6 inches wide, made out of a single tree. After being exposed to the air, it was found impracticable to remove this curiosity, the least movement causing it to break. A great number of trees, several yards under ground, deer's horns, some of them very large and human skulls, &c. have been found; but the object of greatest value is a beautiful silver cup or basin, richly ornamented with wild animals, &c. and having in the centre a small statue. This is now in the possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

INTERESTING SALE.—The mansion in Streatham Park, at which Dr. Johnson was so often an inmate, has been sold by auction, with all its furniture, library, and pictures. Friday was the last day of the sale, when the collection of portraits, including those of nearly all the distinguished visitors of Streatham House, was thus

disposed of by Mr. Squibb's hammer.—The Portrait of Lord Sondes for 35 guineas, Lord Lyttleton 41, Mr. Murphy 98, Dr. Goldsmith 127, Sir Jos. Reynolds 122, Sir Robt. Chambers 80, Mr. Garrick 175, Mr. Barette 82, Dr. Burney 80, Mr. Burke 240, Dr. Johnson 360.—The above were all painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. We are glad to see, that the portrait of the venerable and mighty teacher of morals and sound philosophy far exceeded the others in the estimation of the company, in which were many of the surviving friends of nearly the whole school; and that Mr. Burke stood next to him. Indeed, all the prices bore more proportion to the learning and genius of the persons represented, than to the various merits of the pictures, as works of art. The library consisted of about 3000 volumes of the best authors, which sold well, but none of them being scarce, there were no remarkable prices.

## IRELAND.

*Catholic Proceedings*

At a Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates in Ireland, held at Kilkenny on the 27th April, a principle of *Domestic Nomination* was agreed to, at the same time that they objected to any interference on the part of the Crown, in the regulation of their ecclesiastical concerns. On the latter part a strong remonstrance to the Pope was agreed upon; and also a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, to be presented by the Earl of Donoughmore and Sir Henry Parnell, expressive of the sentiments of the Irish Bishops on those points.

The total number of debtors committed to prison in Ireland, within the last five years, was 17,785.

The amount of fines demanded by officers of the Revenue, for illicit distillation on and near the banks of the Shannon, in the county Tipperary, is not far short of 14,000*l.*—(*Dublin Paper.*)

## SCOTLAND.

*Children: Hours of Labour.*

At a General Meeting held at Glasgow by the operative cotton-spinners of Glasgow and suburbs, it was unanimously agreed to petition Parliament in favour of the Bill brought in by Sir R. Peel, for shortening the hours of labour for children and others employed in public works. The petition, in the short time of one day and a half, was subscribed by 1,170, and was sent off on the 12th, to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Rose.

LONGEVITY.—Died, lately, at Glencaulie parish of Kincardine, Ross-shire,

Alexander Campbell, *alias* Iverach, at the advanced age of 117 years. He was born in 1698, carried arms in 1715, under William Lord Ross, and, till his death, shewed the characteristic hardihood of a Highlander, to an uncommon degree. In the severest weather he went with his neck and breast bare, and to the last walked perfectly erect; his dress the short coat, kilt, and plaid, and his staff generally across his breast. Till the uncommon storms of snow of last winter, he could walk down to Gladfield and the Manse, in a day, the distance being about eleven miles. He entered as a scholar, last year, in one of the Gaelic Society Schools in the parish, actually learned the alphabet, and began spelling, when his father's progress was arrested by the failure of his sight. He waited last harvest on the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at Rosehall, when his Lordship, with his wonted benevolence, gave him a shilling for every year of his life, and a farther sum to buy a little of his favourite usquebaugh, to keep his old age comfortable, in all, upwards of six guineas.

## HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

**Benevolence.**

— Homo sum :

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

## LITERARY FUND.

## INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

In the infancy of all Societies, and generally in their progress, if there be any pity, it is for obvious and dreadful sufferings. The sentiment of compassion, and sympathy with distress, is susceptible of improvement, in proportion to the advancement of civilization; the impressions of misery are gradually combined with the reflections of the mind, on the nature and utility of the objects.

Orphans, therefore, and widows, the lame, the blind, the dumb, and all objects of obvious misery, produce opulent and splendid charities—while Authors, who have formed our understandings; taught us the art of reasoning; and directed us in the best modes of profiting by our bodily exertions, have been suffered to languish in poverty, and to perish in want.

Presuming, however, that the distress and misery of an useful writer must be acknowledged as affixing on the public an

imputation of ingratitude of the worst description, because it suffers a benefactor to be punished by the benefit he has conferred; that all Societies which authors contribute to instruct, to solace, or even to amuse, owe them protection and support; that the existence of political bodies, their strength, security, and happiness, depend on the circulation of real knowledge, which is the soul, the tutelar genius of the State, and of which authors, meriting that honourable appellation, must ever be the ministers; it was proposed to a select Club of Literati, in 1773, to establish a Fund, on which writers of real utility in distress might rely for assistance and relief.

After several deliberations the proposal was not considered practicable.

In the year 1788, the idea of a Literary Fund was revived by the death of Floyer Sydenham, a learned and amiable man, in consequence of an arrest for a small debt, and in most distressful circumstances.—The author of the proposal determined to make his first appeal, not to the justice and gratitude of the public, but to the humanity of individuals.

At the next meeting of the club he obtained EIGHT GUINEAS to insert an advertisement he had drawn up; which during two years, produced only subscriptions to defray its own expence, and to print the Constitutions on which it was proposed to form the Society.

In 1790, the Society was publicly founded; for it held an anniversary; appointed officers, and bestowed a benefaction.

In 1792, a gentleman\* associated with him several private performers in a play, for the benefit of the Institution. In 1794, he recited a poem at the anniversary—he was joined and succeeded by several gentlemen† of considerable talents and reputation, who have rendered poetic recitation a pleasing and advantageous part of the Festival.

In 1795, a gentleman‡ proposed to subscribe £100, which he afterwards bequeathed, to form a capital. In 1797, the proposal was made in a different manner, and the subscription for the Permanent Fund was opened.

In 1803, a Nobleman§ of high rank and character, became a Member of the Institution, declaring it to be his duty, as a Statesman, and a Member of his Majesty's Cabinet, to encourage a Society, whose

deliberations and proceedings may affect important sources of public prosperity and public happiness.

The Noble Earl submitted that opinion to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who adopted it in the most gracious manner; accepted the Patronage of the Society, and assigned a house for the meetings of its Committees, and the reception of its records and books.

Such, however, was the consideration of the Society for the humane destination of its funds, that in providing furniture, &c. it determined to shield them by a special provision; and a subscription for THE HOUSE FUND was opened, which allows the subscribers the same rights in the Institution with the other members.

The PRINCE'S Patronage, and the public notice that the Literary Fund was established in a house, drew the attention of THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. representative of the family of Sir ISAAC NEWTON; the great philosopher having no descendants. At the age of eighty-six, he exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "This is the Institution for the Representative of NEWTON;" and he bequeathed his property to the Literary Fund.

To obtain pecuniary contribution, and at the same time to leave the obligation on the contributor, may be a novel and difficult art: but it is that of the best friends of the Society; and several have adopted this honourable method with great effect and advantage: instead of solicitation, they have pleaded the cause of the unfortunate, who have presented the public with the fruits of their experience, and of the studies of their lives: and they have procured not charity, but liberal consideration and justice.

By this method the principal contributions to the Society have been obtained; and without efforts of this nature, by those who understand the principles of the Institution, its pecuniary resources may remain inadequate to its objects, and inferior to those of common charities.

The Society consists of Annual Subscribers, and of Subscribers for Life. An annual subscription of not less than a guinea, continued for three succeeding years, entitles the subscriber to a voice in the deliberations of the Society; and a donation of ten guineas and upwards constitutes the donor a Subscriber for Life.

The General Committee transacts the ordinary business of the Society, and meets for that purpose on the Second Wednesday of the month.—It determines the relief to be afforded to the persons who are pro-

\* Captain Thomas Morris.

† Mr. Fitz-Gerald, Mr. W. Boscawen, Dr. Symonds, &c.

‡ Mr. Samuel Salte.

§ Earl of Chichester.



posed to the Society for the objects of its beneficence.

It has fallen to our lot to rescue the distinguished scholar from a workhouse: to foster the family of departed genius, and of talents languishing beneath a foreign chain: to support the last fainting years of the writer, whose moral narrative had supplied thousands with improving entertainment: to carry comfort to the indigent old age of the dramatist, who had often bathed the theatre in tears, or had set it on a roar: to hold him above the wave, who had dived for the pearl of eternal truth, and had happily recovered it in the depths of oriental mythology: to snatch from despair the man, who had instructed our legislators, and whose information had been cited with applause in our senate-house.—In some instances, also, has it been our fortune to throw a transient gleam over the prison-hours of the author, and to cherish, for a time, the literary victim of neglect and his species.

With this conviction that we have not existed in vain, we confidently call upon the enlightened and the liberal to aid us with their efficient co-operation. From the inspiring success, with which we have already pleaded a GREAT COMMON CAUSE, we are sanguine in our expectations that the period is approaching when the public will be feelingly sensible that we are contending for their interests indissolubly connected with the encouragement of letters; and when, on the full display of the power of our plan in its maturity to redress the effects of contemporary injustice, we shall be hailed, by the universal voice, as the genuine friends of our country. The seed is sown: the spirit of vegetation is in vigorous activity: the furrows are green with its produce; and soon will our extended land be ornamented and enriched with its golden and profitable increase.

CHARLES SYMONS, D. D.

JAMES ANDERSON, LL. D.

JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A.

} Registrars.

*Abstract of Cash-Account, of the Fund.*

Received, Donations, Life Subscriptions, Annual Subscriptions, Dividends and last Balance . . . . .	1356 11 8
Paid, by order, Applications for Relief, Purchase of Stock, and incidents . . . . .	907 5 0

Balance, May 10, 1816 . . . . . 449 6 8

Also Three India Bonds (cost £302. 16s. 9d.)

Total Receipts by the Permanent Fund from its commencement . . . . . 5846 19 4

Paid for Purchase of Stock . 5795 0 7

Balance 51 18 9

Stock (3 per Cent. Consols) . 9500 0 0

Executors of Thos. Newton, .

Esq. in Trust for the Society: 3 per Cent. Consols 2160 0 0

Bought since . . . . . 906 0 0

3 per Cent. Reduced . . . . . 1800 0 0

4 per Cents. . . . . 1890 0 0

Total Receipts on the House

Fund to May 10, 1816 . . 5191 14 0

Total Payments . . . . . 5281 17 9

Due to Treasurer . . . . . £40 3 9

Subscriptions are received at the House of the Society, No. 36, Gerrard-street: by Hammersleys and Co. Pall-Mall.

Morland, Ransom, and Co. Pall-Mall.

Coutts and Co. Strand.

Dimsdale and Co. Cornhill.

Le Fevre, Curries, and Raikes, Cornhill

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, May 27, 1816.*

It is but rarely that we can give his Holiness, the Pope, the place of honour in our Monthly Lucubrations; but, this month we take a pleasure in announcing a notable improvement in his manners and maxims. He has issued orders for the Inquisition itself to become tolerant! *Credat Judeus.* The fact speaks for itself, and is one of the most wonderful instances of the force of public opinion that has happened in our time.

The tribunal of the Holy Office at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the inquisitor of Ravenna, against Solomon Moses Viviani, who, after embracing the Roman communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His Holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself.—“The divine law is not like the law of man: it carries with it mildness and persuasion. Persecutions, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand designs of Providence, &c.

His Holiness has ordered that no future proceeding of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit.

If we are not mistaken, this is one result of the execration, general throughout Eu-



rape, in consequence of the violence done to Protestants in the south of France.

On that most criminal proceeding, the voice of the public was too distinctly heard to be mistaken. It is probable, also, that the Catholic Sovereigns themselves united with Protestant Powers to represent to his Holiness the danger incurred by the Catholic cause while such means of supporting it were resorted to; for, every body would draw the same inference *against* the Church of Rome—that if it were supportable by truth, it would not need recourse to violence." Who knows what further changes of opinion and conduct may take place at Rome? Certain it is, that the Sovereign Pontiff has lately had much to do with heretics: from mere Christian charity we warn him of his danger:—should he prolong his indiscretion, who knows how soon he may become Evangelically Methodistical, or Methodistically Evangelical?

It passes also for certain, that his Holiness has advised the Catholics of Ireland to lower their tone, and return to Common Sense. That they have thwarted their own intention, and ruined their own cause, all the world knows. But, we hope, in time to see that great question which they have so utterly mismanaged, conducted by cooler heads to a happy arrangement.

These are pleasing prospects. We have reason to think that they are not the only prospects favourable to our country. It is understood that the Minister's Budget will do very well without the Property-Tax; and that the additional burdens for this year, are merely nominal. We may, therefore, hope, that after a short time, a circulation much more animated than of late, will produce a remedy for many of the complaints, which have lately distressed the public.

Some of these complaints have in sundry places in the country broke out into tumult. We are heartily sorry that any of our countrymen should be such fools. We never could be brought to believe, that burning commodities of any kind is the way to render them cheap. If all the corn in the kingdom were under a progress of burning, surely as the quantity decreased, the prices would rise. Government has taken prompt measures to suppress these lawless proceedings.

The past month has been devoted to compliments: it was natural and proper. May the Illustrious Pair enjoy mutual felicity, and the nation, eventually have occasion for unmingled joy!

FRANCE has had its troubles too; partly arising from a scarcity of corn, partly from the unsuppressed malignity of the King's

enemies. Thus, we see, that the country which last year was considered as able to overwhelm us with its products is now unable to supply itself! *What prodigious importations!* was the cry. Why, then, are its people, in some places, now wanting food? In Italy, too, the population is in distress.—Did those who complained of too plentiful supplies from France conceive that its produce would always be superabundant? Let them now learn wisdom.

Says the Farmer's Journal, "Our correspondent from Normandy states, under date the 7th May, that the appearance of the wheat crop has altered very much for the worse, having lost root from the continued bad weather, that the price of wheat has risen to 7s. 6d. per Winchester bushel; and that towards the south and the east it is still dearer, and that though they expect an importation of flour from America, it will require a great deal to make any impression on the market, as their consumption of bread corn is so great. In French Flanders, and through the north of France, a disorder has prevailed among the young cattle, which has carried off many. It begins on the skin, by a small swelling in one spot, which spreads rapidly all over the body, and the animal dies in a few days.

The Belgian States will be all the better for the doctrine of moderation taught by the Pope. There wanted but this to make that country happy. It is now the peoples' own fault, if they suffer any thing to disturb their tranquillity. Their trade and commerce is reviving; their safety in a political and military sense is increasing, and their possessions have lost nothing of their intrinsic value.

The army stationed on the Frontiers of France and Belgium, cannot but be favourable to the owners of land, and to the dealers in every kind of agricultural produce. That it answers important political purposes, is now evident: for although the South of France has been the scene of Jacobinical movements and insurrections, yet those who affect good information, assert, that neither the North nor the metropolis, was without its secret hordes of banditti.

The councils of Spain appear to be unsettled. If report say true, the intended marriages with the family of Portugal meet with difficulties:—if report say true, the person of the Monarch has been the object of plots and machinations. Whatever our opinion may be on some parts of his conduct, nothing can justify such disloyalty and violence. That the King is not impenetrable to reason, may be inferred from his release of a prisoner who had been

arrested, and given up by the government of Gibraltar: he is again released. It may be hoped that this is a good omen; but the fluctuation of court measures, forbid us from forming any clear opinion, or probable conjecture.

TURKEY, which government said nothing against the independence of the Seven Islands, while they were under the protection of Russia, affects to find obstacles now they are under the protection of Britain. As if the Sovereignty, after what has happened, could revert to Turkey. Why did she not claim them against France, from whom they were taken? We suppose, that some rising Bashaw, wishes for a place of secure retreat for his *Hasnai* and his *Haram*, in case of his head being demanded with "the Grand Seignior's compliments", by a courtly *Capigi*. Such are the satisfactions of living under despotism!

Our readers will see however, that even despots may sometimes be brought to reason. The abolition of the slavery of Christians throughout the Mahometan States in the Mediterranean, will be a monument of the present times, to future ages. They will, indeed, be lost in wonder why it was so long endured: but, that will always be connected with recollection of the period at which it was suppressed. Nor will the benefit stop at this: it will lead to other, not inconsiderable, advantages.

If we cast our eyes to the north, we are gratified with the sight of monarchs no longer agitated by the terrors of war, but attending to the commercial prosperity of their dominions. This is the proper mode of replenishing exhausted treasuries. Exports and imports, not spoil and rapine, are the true source of honourable wealth, both to nations and to individuals. It is true, that variations in these, by public authority, as in the instance of established Tariffs, produce answerable variations among merchants, but these are easily solved, and bear no proportion in their difficulties to those consequent on capture of vessels, or bombardment of towns.

The mention of Tariffs, reminds us of America. The United States have, at length, made out a Tariff, regulated on the principles we have already explained. Science is favoured by it; which is hint enough to the intelligent. As to Politics, we have no great deal to say about America; as to Morals, we learn that the usual attendant on population and wealth, licentiousness, encreases rapidly, and, we venture to say, will encrease with accelerated motion, in consequence of the influx of Frenchmen into that receptacle for the dis-

charges of Europe:—as to Religion, our readers have seen some causes of complaint: there are others, not to be overlooked.

## Commercial Chronicle.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, May. 20, 1816.*

THE most striking incident in the Commercial World, for the month of May, is, the fluctuation that has taken place in the Corn Trade. How is it, that the whole of this Trade should be subject to such sudden changes in the value of the article? One day, it rises ten shillings; another day, without any assignable—or at least, any adequate—cause, it lowers ten shillings. On the whole, however, it has kept advancing, and this to a considerable difference.

The averages have stood thus:—

	s.	d.
April 20 . . .	59	1
— 21 . . .	63	8
May 4 . . .	63	9
— 11 . . .	70	10
— 18 . . .	76	4

These taken in the aggregate, make a difference of 25 per cent, or a quarter of the original value, in about four weeks. It surely is impossible that any *real change* in the value can justify this: and if it has been effected by speculation, then the incident tends strongly to confirm the reports that have been current for a long while past, of the undue influence of Jobbers and Middle Men in Mark-lane and its environs.

It will be recollected, that the price at which the ports are open, generally, is 80s.—so that a few shillings advance above the averages will bring the market to that level, and the appointed remedy. The circumstance is of importance; especially in connection with public feelings.

Provisions, in general, have felt somewhat of the advance of corn. Prime mess Beef is becoming scarce, and more money is asked for it. Bacon is higher; and that of prime quality is in brisk demand. Butter is low; very low. The state of the weather, in the early part of the month, was very unfavourable to agriculture; and want of seed has been assigned as a reason for the high price of the markets, as it is found necessary to supply the cattle with more costly provender than grass. The lambing season, also, has been in some places very trying, from the severities of

the season, and the fickleness of the few fine days we have had. It is to be hoped that this cause will not long continue; the advance of summer being of great importance to the hopes of the country, and, indeed, to its peace, now interrupted in several places.

The various Tariffs which have arrived from foreign countries in the course of the month, have occasioned much agitation among the merchants:—Those dealing to Russia, to France, and to America. The Americans are not, since the war, admitted freely into our West India Islands; but are obliged to land their cargoes at islands belonging to other powers, from which they are fetched by those who want them. In return, a Committee of Congress has recommended, that no imports coming from such countries, be admitted, except in American vessels: that is to say, such as like our own, have fetched cargoes from where they had been landed, from the first owners.

It will be seen, nevertheless, by the Report of a Committee of Congress, that the promotion of their home manufactures is a main object with the people of America; and although they confess that there is no immediate prospect of directing them to profit, or eventually, of establishing them on an extensive scale, yet they do not hesitate to avow intentions, which plainly demonstrate their wishes, and correspond to the utmost of their exertions.

Besides the Cotton Manufactories known to be established in Rhode Island, principally; they have also established very extensive plantations of the Sugar cane, which, they report as flourishing luxuriantly: with what intent, needs no explanation to commercial men.

SUGARS have been in brisk demand; occasioned by the expectation of Russian orders. That demand is now, considerably subsided; and several kinds are little enquired after. The lower and inferior are of very dull sale: the good, new, and more lively Sugars continue to be purchased. Muscovadoes exceedingly heavy. The refiners, however, are working freely. The bounties on exportation, it is understood, will not be what they have been; the State will, therefore, save by non-payment of drawbacks; but, whether the article will be able to meet foreigners in distant markets, remains to be proved, by the event, which now cannot be far distant.

The COTTON market has experienced a slight check. The demand at Liverpool

was slackened, by arrivals supposed to contain a supply: that affected the London sale, and now the disposition of the buyers is, to wait a little. In consequence the Trade is dull; but, if this expected supply should prove deficient, either in quantity or quality, the market will resume its course, probably with increased activity, as the cause of the late lively demand has not ceased, nor even intermitted, though the actual purchase has. Some reduction has really taken place on middling and inferior samples.

COFFEE has felt the effects of a sale at the India House of 10,000 bags; with another declaration from the same place, of 18,000 bags. These large quantities have spread a heaviness over the market, extremely unfavourable to private holders of the article. There have been two or three sales, or rather attempts at sales, within a few days; but they promised so little, that the brokers took in a great proportion. Fine qualities continue out of all proportion in value above the inferior. The cause probably is, that the supply of middling is greater than formerly, while that of prime has experienced no similar, or adequate increase.

The prices of Oil are fluctuating, on account of a Bill now in progress through Parliament; but it has not yet passed. Hemp is little other than standing still; the business doing being very trivial. Flax experiences no demand: the prices are nominal. Tallow has declined; and probably may continue to decline, from the same causes as oil had done. Greenland Oil has advanced from £25 to £30.

Tobacco has a small demand; but speculators are able to pick up a few parcels at reduced prices. Much has lately been sold at manifest weight.

Rum is very low, the market without promptitude. Brandy has fallen 1d to 2d per gallon.

Indigo has been sold at the India-House in the late great sale (16,812 chests) from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. under the last sale, taking the average; but the inferior descriptions from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. lower.

The price of Bullion continues as it was, Gold at £4 per oz. Silver at 4s. 11½. What difference the now avowed intention of coining a full supply for the nation, may have, we do not know. For many weeks no bullion has been exported; but that interval appears to be over.

Certainly, the state of our coinage, or rather currency—for only a small part of it has been coined—is disgraceful in no ordinary degree, to a nation like our own, at

once commercial, scientific, and political. This, we trust, is near its close: and after silver Shillings come golden Guineas!!

At Pontefract Sessions, the annual return of the woollen manufacture was made, by which it appears that there was an increase of 604,487 yards in narrow cloths milled, and decrease of 262,025 yards in broad cloths milled. The whole manufacture produced this year in yards 17,044,325.

**Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.**

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, March 2.**

Brown Armitage J. of Nicholas-lane, London, merchant.

Butt J. late of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, grocer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Anstley J. of Star-court, Bread street, merchant.

Sols. Vandercorn and Co. Bush-lane.

Alcock J. of Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire.

Sols. Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Atkinson R. of Hornington, York, oil manufacturer. Sol. Crosley, George-street, Mansion House.

Glyd J. of Chard, Somersetshire, grocer. Sol. Warry, New Inn.

Hoole S. of Sheffield, Yorkshire, spade and shovel manufacturer. Sol. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Haddock B. of Sunderland, Durham, coal fitter. Sol. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Jenkins J. and T. Parsons, of Piccadilly, breeches makers. Sol. A'Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Langton T. of Chesterfield, grocer. Sol. Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.

Newberry J. of St. Clement, Oxfordshire, woollen draper. Sol. Pownall, Staple Inn.

Phipp Mary, of Little Tower-street, dealer. Sols. Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.

Pilgrim J. of Great Wilbraham, Cambridge-shire, victualler. Sols. Smith and Co. Hatton Garden.

Scott S. of Thimbleby, Lincolnshire, merchant. Sol. Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street.

Shooter G. of Reading, Berks, shopkeeper. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Stephens Sarah, of Bruton-street, Middlesex, milliner. Sols. Ellison and Co. Crescent-place, New Bridge-street.

Smith W. late of Horton, Northumberland, merchant. Sol. Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.

Steward T. of Brandon, Suffolk, grocer. Sols. Isaacson and Co. Gray's Inn.

Tidmarsh B. of Monkspath-street, Warwickshire, dealer. Sol. Platt, New Boswell-court.

Tyndall J. of Birmingham, plater. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Wilson J. of Orford within Warrington, Lancashire, tanner. Sol. Santer, Chancery-lane.

**CERTIFICATES, March 23.**

W. Williamson, of Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire, corn factor. C. Byrn, of Warwick, tanner. J. Harris, of Langley Mill, Oxfordshire, corn dealer. R. Hilton, of Wigan, Lancashire, linen draper. J. Dolfin, of

Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, confectioner. T. W. Basseley and W. Stapleton, of Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, brewers. G. Abrahams, of Falmouth, merchant. J. T. Fraser, of Sloane-square, nurseryman. T. Slater, of Ilminster, Somersetshire, clothier. C. L. Spitta, A. Spitta, F. and G. Molling, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchants. E. Boyes, of Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. E. Richardson, of Great Russel-street, Covent Garden, linen draper.

**BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 5.**

Jones T. sen. now or late of Greencroft, Durham, banker.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

Clemson J. of Manchester, dealer.

Sparkes J. late of Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, and since of Hampton, Middlesex, coach maker.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Crager Jane and P. Crager, of Oxford-street, glass sellers. Sol. Meymott, Burrow's-buildings, Blackfriars-road.

Davey J. of Exeter, timber merchant. Sol.

Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford-row.

Haswell F. T. of Peckham, Surrey, dealer.

Sol. Paterson, Cophall-street, Throgmorton-street.

How J. of Brentford, Middlesex, victualler.

Sol. Bousfield, Bouverie-street.

Hutchins J. of Charlton, Southampton, butcher.

Sols. Bremridge and Son, Dyer's buildings, Holborn.

Lob Solomon Isaac, of Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. Sol. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Reynolds W. J. of George street, Tower-hill, ship broker. Sol. Paterson, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Rand W. of Tredington, Worcester, butcher.

Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Richardson W. of Landreot, Cumberland, ale-house keeper. Sol. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Smith J. of Vere-street, Clare-market, tripeman. Sol. Barnes, Clifford's Inn.

Tucker J. of Bath, coal merchant. Sols. Frowd and Co. Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Thorp J. late of Ely, Cambridge, merchant. Sols. Pickering and Co. Staple Inn.

Welshman S. late of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, builder. Sols. Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

**CERTIFICATES, March 26.**

W. H. Marks the younger, of Bath, woollen draper. T. Hulden, formerly of Manchester, butcher, and late a prisoner for debt in the Castle of Lancaster. A. Cleland, of Charles street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, cabinet maker. W. Hill, of Cock-hill, near Ratcliffe-highway, Middlesex, grocer. J. Helwell, late of Elland, Halifax, York, woollen manufacturer. J. Clegg, of Manchester, cotton merchant. T. B. Cosack, of Kings-on upon Hull, merchant. W. Johnson, of Leeds, York, innkeeper. H. Humphries, of St. Bennett's-hill, London, wholesale druggist. T. Haynes, of Blackfriars-road, glass and Staffordshire warehousenman. R. Pugh, of Kingston, Hereford, victualler. J. Walker, of Nicholas-lane, London, and of Panderson's Place, Bethnal Green, Middlesex, insurance broker. J. Cooper, now or late of Rothwell, otherwise Rowell, Northampton, farmer. T. Hall, of Leeds, York, merchant.



**BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, March 9.**

Earp G. of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, brush-manufacturer.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

Jeremiah Terry, late of Pigburn, York, broker.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Atkinson Ann, of Bath, jeweller. *Sols.* Frowd and Co. Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Burgess G. late of Upper Baker-street, Mary-le-bone, hawker. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Cox E. C. of the Cecil Coffee House, Strand, victualler. *Sol.* Eldred, jun. Hall Stair-case, Middle Temple.

Darwin J. late of Portsmouth, Hants, Middlesex, tailor. *Sols.* Champneys, Symond's Inn.

Davies T. of Carmarthen, ironmonger. *Sol.* Spencer Newcombe Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.

Firth J. and Firth T. late of Robert Town, York, cordwainers. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Gibbon W. late of Pontefract, woollen draper. *Sol.* Battey, Chancery-lane.

Gilbert E. of Loughborough, Leicester, timber merchant. *Sol.* Tebbutt, Gray's Inn-square.

Hulton W. of Ainsworth Mill, Lancaster, bleacher. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Howden W. of cannon-street, insurance broker. *Sols.* Kearsley and Co. Bishops-gate-street Within.

Jones J. of Norwich, hatter. *Sols.* De Hague and Co. Norwich.

Jefferies J. of Burford, Oxford, saddler. *Sol.* Blandford and Co. Temple.

King W. late of Thorp, Norwich, miller. *Sols.* W. and G. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

King W. of Staines, Middlesex, butcher. *Sols.* Rigge and Co. Carey-street.

Micke J. late of King-street, but now of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, tailor. *Sol.* Par-ton, Walbrook.

Nesbitt W. of North-street, City Road, tun-bridge ware manufacturer. *Sol.* Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.

Pearse J. of Aldersgate-street, commission agent. *Sol.* Coates, Paul-street, Finsbury-square.

Pattard W. of Banbury, Oxford, dealer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Reed Mark, now or late of Portsea, haberdasher. *Sol.* Harvey, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

Startin J. of Birmingham, wine merchant. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Farnival's Inn.

Tristram J. of Bilston, Stafford, coal master. *Sols.* Stephenson and Co. North Place, Gray's Inn-lane, London.

Wood G. and T. Wood, Oldswinford, Wor-ces-ter, shovel makers. *Sol.* Constable, Sym-ond's Inn.

Warrington T. of Portsmouth, Southampton, grocer. *Sol.* Briggs, Essex-street.

**CERTIFICATES, March 30.**

J. Ramsay, High-street, Bloomsbury, vic-tual-ler. J. Tuck, Woodford, Essex, butcher.

J. Southcott, Bristol, victualler. R. Sly, Chedworth, Gloucestershire, miller. T. Smith, Austin Friars, merchant. J. Bowser, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, ship chandler. J. Brown and A. Goldie, Deptford, coal merchants. J. Foot, Plymouth Dock, boot and shoe maker. D. Baruh, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, mer-chant. S. Warner, milk-street, wholesale linen draper.

**BANKRUPTS, March 13.**

Amos R. of St. Bartholomews, Sandwich, Kent, buyer and seller of cattle. *Sol.* Nethersole, Essex-street, Strand.

Berry T. of Liverpool, cooper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Cruttenden E. of Sittingbourne, Kent, sales-man. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Cooke R. and S. Robert, of Barton upon Hum-ber, Lincoln, corn factors. *Sols.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Gooch Edward Woodcock, late of Nayland, but now of Bury St. Edmund's, victualler. *Sol.* Walker, Chancery-lane.

Hatch J. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Den-ison, Liverpool.

Hool W. late of Burton in Kendal, Westmor-land, saddler. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn, London.

Holt T. of Godalming, Surrey, cabinet maker. *Sol.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.

Jones S. of Peterchurch, Hereford, grocer. *Sols.* Hooper and Co. George street, Mansion-house.

Mayon J. now or late of Stoke Golding, Leices-ter, farmer. *Sols.* King and Co. Hinckley.

Milne A. G. of Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings, London.

Oakley W. late of Church-street, Bermondsey, woolstapler. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Pullen D. of Spread Eagle-court, Threadneedle-street, bill broker. *Sol.* Bellamy, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Phillips A. of Skitbrightby, Kirklington, Cum-berland, butter factor. *Sol.* Clennel, Staple's Inn.

Roberts Mary, of Shrewsbury, widow, dealer. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.

Smethurst J. and J. Whitmore, both of Man-chester, merchants. *Sol.* Hampson, Man-chester.

Shaw T. late of Over Kellet, now of Skerton, near Lancaster, timber merchant. *Sol.* Tip-ping, Castle Park, Lancaster.

Stocks J. of Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, rope manufacturer. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough-square, Fleet-street.

**CERTIFICATES, April 2.**

W. Adams and J. Edwards, of Cumberland-street, Fitzroy-square, St. Pancras, Middlesex, chair makers. G. F. Remmie, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, confectioner. T. Pyne, late of Horselydown, Surrey, leather seller. R. Wil-kinson, F. F. Lumley, and G. Showden, of Stockton, Durham, bankers. J. Newstead, of Acle, Norfolk, spirit merchant. P. Fearnhead, of Oldham, Lancashire, money scrivener. J. Cousen, of Caister, Lincolnshire, victualler. J. Ward, late of Hanworth, Middlesex, dealer. W. Oswald, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, mer-chant. G. Parker, late of Bawdrip, Somerset-shire, merchant. R. Hill, late of Maddersfield, Worcestershire, farmer. T. Saul, Manchester, woolstapler.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, March 16.**

Bulkeley S. otherwise S. Jones, of Worthing, Sussex, dealer.

Bunner J. late of Sculcoates, York, but now of Myton, Kingston upon Hull, porter mer-chant.

Inman H. of Fairford, Gloucester, corn dealer.

Spence W. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitter.



## BANKRUPTS.

Austin T. H. H. Maunde, and J. Tilson, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, bankers. *Sols.* Helyer, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Biddlecombe Ann, of Stockport, Chester, victualler. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Bullivant G. and France ft. of Manchester, callenderers. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Botevyle T. of Onslow, Salop, horse dealer. *Sols.* Griffiths, Southampton-buildings.

Bell H. late of New Fishbourn, Sussex, butcher. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Cleaver W. and E. Cleaver, of Denmark-street, St. Giles's, soap manufacturers. *Sols.* Sweet and C. Basing-hall-street.

Carter W. of Sulgrave, Northampton, baker. *Sols.* Balachay and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Gould T. of Ashborne, Derby, mercer. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Hammond H. of Carter-court, Borough-market, carpenter. *Sols.* Tag, Spread Eagle-court, Threadneedle-street.

Kobler J. of St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Threadneedle-street.

Moake J. now or late of Sheffield, York, file maker. *Sols.* Macduff, Castle-st. Holborn.

Morgan C. of Bishopsgate-street Within, merchant. *Sols.* Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Mears J. (otherwise Mear) of Stourbridge, Worcester, butcher. *Sols.* Long and Co. Holborn court, Gray's Inn.

Mayon R. now or late of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, farmer. *Sols.* King and Co. Hinckley.

Pocock G. formerly of Leadenhall-street, but now of the King's Bench Prison, auctioneer. *Sols.* Russen and Son, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.

Patterson W. of Leasegill, Westmorland, seedsman. *Sols.* Beverly, Staple Inn.

Penfold E. and W. M. Penfold, of Maidstone, bankers. *Sols.* Lebery and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Penn J. of Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Radford J. of Manchester, dyer. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Randall T. of East-row, City-road, chymist. *Sols.* Mount, Tokenhouse-yard.

Rooke R. of Halifax, York, merchant. *Sols.* Nettleford, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Radcliffe J. of Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Spencer E. of Wells, Somerset, dealer. *Sols.* Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.

Thiesen H. A. of Bernard-street, Russel-square, merchant. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Thomas B. late of Newport, Monmouth, tallow chandler. *Sols.* Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

Watkins J. of Chapel-street, May Fair, grocer. *Sols.* Fielder and Co. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

Weightman T. of Holton le Clay, Lincoln, miller. *Sols.* Grey, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, April 6.

T. Toy, of Penryn, Cornwall, grocer. G. Rogers, of South Anston, York, maltster. G. Hearder, of Torquay, Devon, upholder. W. Lakeman, of Stancombe, Devon, maltster. W. Berkeley, of Upton upon Severn, Worcester, builder. J. Walton, of Coventry, and of Noble-

street, London, ribbon manufacturer. R. G. Beasley, of Austin-friars, London, merchant. R. Smith, of Richmond, Surrey, hosier. G. Capton, of Edmonton, Middlesex, coach master. W. Newton, of Davenport, Cheshire, corn dealer. W. Woodward, of Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, jeweller. A. Nelson, of Plymouth Dock, Devon, linen draper. W. Davis, of Newbury, Berks, upholsterer.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, March 19.

Chapman J. late of Sculcoates, Yorkshire, but now of Myton, Kingston upon Hull, porter merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.

Cooper J. late of Lidney, Gloucester, grocer. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Elvin T. of Lynn, Norfolk, boot maker. *Sols.* A Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Fox R. of Coningsby, Lincoln, draper. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

Glenny J. of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, watch case maker. *Sols.* Saby, Charles-street, Clerkenwell.

Henshaw T. of Mincing-lane, wine broker. *Sols.* Burnley, Church court, Walbrook.

Halford T. late of Finch-lane, Cornhill, stock broker. *Sols.* Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.

Kendle T. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, woollen draper. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Lunt J. late of Kirkdale, Lancaster, victualler. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Millichap T. of Whistones, Claines, Worcester, wheelwright. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.

Morrel J. of Halifax, grocer. *Sols.* Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Moore M. of Marybone-street, Golden-square, hosier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

McNeillie W. of Liverpool, and T. Wright, of Aughton, Lancaster, soap boilers. *Sols.* Kidd and Co. Liverpool.

Mayon R. now or late of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, farmer. *Sols.* King and Co. Hinckley.

Purves J. of Duke-street, Adelphi, wine merchant. *Sols.* Seton and Co. George street, Adelphi.

Roper J. of Long Melford, Suffolk, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Barber, Chancery-lane.

Sherley R. W. late of Sunning-hill, Berks, corn dealer. *Sols.* Martin, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

Williams E. of Church-street, Hackney, hardwareman. *Sols.* Pult, Bucklersbury.

## CERTIFICATES, April 9.

S. Joseph, of Gosport, slopseller. H. Schroder, late of College-hill, London, and of Chesham, Surrey, sugar refiner. R. Kirkham, of Thornton, Lancaster, merchant. W. Windsor, of Plymouth, tavern keeper. G. Kieckhoefer, late of Rio de Janeiro, in South America, but now of Islington, Middlesex, merchant. W. M. Norris, of East Stonehouse, Devon, rope maker. M. Solomon, of Birmingham, jeweller. A. Brentnall and W. Cross, of Derby, grocers. J. Herbert, of Uckington, Gloucester, farmer. H. F. James, of Manchester, picture dealer. W. Levett, of Coventry-street, Haymarket, Middlesex, hatter. T. Clarke, of Ilminster, Somerset, druggist. T. Weaver, late of High Holborn, Middlesex, floor cloth manufacturer. J. Beck, now or late of Braunston, Northampton, dealer.

## PRICES CURRENT, May 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt. 3	16	0	4	18	0	0
Ditto pearl .....	4	2	0	0	6	0
Barilla .....	1	10	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal. 0	5	3	0	5	6	0
Campfire, refined .. lb. 0	5	0	0	5	2	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt. 12	10	0	14	0	0	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb. 1	10	0	1	11	0	0
Ditto, East-India ....	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond .... cwt. 4	12	0	5	2	0	0
Ditto ordinary .....	2	18	0	2	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0	2	2	0	2	4	0
Ditto Jamaica .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna .....	0	1	6	0	2	3
Ditto East-India ....	0	1	4	0	0	0
Currents, Zant. .... cwt. 4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth .....	23	0	0	30	0	0
Scrivellos .....	24	0	0	33	0	0
Flax, Riga .....	62	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg .....	46	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt. 0	0	0	10	10	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal. 0	2	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto, English .....	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. 8	0	0	12	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga .....	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg .....	40	0	0	41	0	0
Indigo, Caracass .. lb. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India ....	0	9	9	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d. 22	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort 12	0	0	12	10	0	0
Lead in pigs .....	20	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .....	23	0	0	0	0	0
Lead white .....	38	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips .... ton	14	0	15	0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. 4	10	0	5	5	0	0
Mahogany .....	0	1	2	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	13	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .....	28	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	52	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt. 0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt. 4	15	0	5	10	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal. 0	3	9	0	4	1	0
Ditto Leeward Island 0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 2	19	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. 2	9	0	2	13	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	1	15	0
Tallow, Russia, white 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto .. yellow 2	11	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar. 1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....	6	9	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb. 0	0	6	0	0	11	0
Ditto Virginia .....	0	1	2	0	1	3
Wax, Guinea .....	7	10	0	8	10	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	40	0	0	56	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....	45	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira .....	50	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Vidonia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calceavella .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .....	30	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Claret .....	36	6	0	60	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. May 20.

	Cavals.	£.	s.	L.	s.
Chesterfield .... Div. 61.....	100	—	—	—	—
Croydon .....	5	—	—	—	—
Crinan .....	2	5	0	0	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41.)	76	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 81.)	148	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry .....	55	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield .....	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon. Div. 15s	14	—	—	—	—
Lancaster .... Div. 11. ....	19	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81.)	230	—	—	—	—
Leicester .... Div. 111.....	225	—	—	—	—
Old Union .... Div. 41. ....	99	—	—	—	—
Monmouth .... Div. 101. ....	140	—	—	—	—
Montgomery .....	83	—	—	—	—
Oxford .... Div. 311. ....	466	—	—	—	—
Shropshire .... Div. 41. ....	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford .....	26	10	—	—	—
Stroudwater .....	232	—	—	—	—
Swansea .... Div. 101. ....	175	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway .....	12	—	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey. Div. 601.	1200	—	—	—	—
Warwick & Birming. Div. 121.	250	—	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham..	25	—	—	—	—

## Docks.

East India .....	Div. 71. ....	136	—	—	—
London .....	Div. 51. ....	74	—	73	0
West India .... Div. 01. ....	146	—	—	—	—

## Roads.

Commercial .....	80	—	—	—	—
Dover Street .....	30	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 501. sh.	9	—	—	—	—

## Insurance Companies.

Albion .....	£50 pd.	30	—	—	—
Atlas .....	2	2	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire .....	150	—	—	—	—
County .....	25	—	—	—	—
Eagle .....	1	17	—	—	—
Globe .....	104	0	103	0	—
Hope .....	2	2	—	—	—
London Ship .....	19	15	18	—	—
Rock .....	2	6	—	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001. pd.	76	—	—	—	—
Imperial .....	46	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .....	235	—	236	—	—

## Water Works.

Kent (Old .... (Div. 21.)	30	10	30	—	—
East London .... Div. 21. ....	64	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction .....	27	—	25	—	—
Manchester and Salford .....	20	—	25	—	—
Portsmouth & Farington. ....	11	—	—	—	—
South London .....	31	—	—	—	—

## Bridges.

Strand 1001. sh. all pd. (Disct.)	17	—	—	—	—
Southwark Bridge (Disct.)	45	—	—	—	—

## Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gs. ....	41	—	—	—	—
Russel .....	17	—	17	—	—
Surry 30 gs. ....	12	—	—	—	—

## Mines.

Beerlstone .... Disct. ....	4	—	5	—	—
Brit Copper Company Div. 51.	44	—	43	10	—
English Copper Company D.Ss.	7	—	—	—	—

## Miscellaneous.

Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms .....	31	0	31	10	—
Ditto Flour Comp. (Div. 8s.)	4	10	—	—	—
Auction Mart .....	16	—	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	9 o'clock Morning.	2 o'clock Day.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
Apr 21	44	46	44	29,75	0 Rain
22	46	55	46	,69	0 Rain
23	55	66	51	,76	27 Fair
24	50	66	52	,80	16 Fair
25	55	66	48	30,03	47 Fair
26	47	65	49	,05	56 Fair
27	47	50	50	,02	62 Fair
28	50	67	52	29,84	60 Fair
29	57	61	55	,55	41 Cloudy
30	54	60	51	,56	49 Fair
May 1	47	55	46	,62	63 Fair
2	52	55	47	,80	60 Fair
3	52	55	50	,95	0 Rain
4	50	52	50	30,08	0 Rain
5	50	51	49	29,80	0 Rain
6	49	55	48	,95	36 Cloudy
7	50	54	50	,70	49 Showry
8	50	52	48	,50	0 Rain
9	47	52	46	,47	0 Rain
10	47	47	45	,20	0 Rain
11	43	47	40	,38	37 Cloudy
12	40	45	37	,39	30 Slt. Sh.
13	44	47	43	,67	27 Showry
14	47	60	45	,82	34 Fair
15	52	55	56	,82	0 Rain
16	52	67	55	,83	29 Fair
17	57	66	47	,79	44 Fair
18	46	54	47	,81	40 Cloudy
19	47	50	47	,85	35 Cloudy
20	48	57	48	,90	47 Fair

## London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.  
 At 15s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle  
 At 20s. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.  
 At 15s. to 1½g. France,  
 At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Gottenburgh. Home  
 At 1g. Madeira, ret. Home 2 gs.  
 At 3½gs. East-India, Comp. ships.  
 At 1½ to 1½ gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home gs.  
 At 35s. Leeward Islands.  
 At 12½gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.  
 At 1½ to 2gs. Western Isles. Home, 2 gs.  
 At 2gs. Jamaica. Home 2½ to 3 gs.  
 At 2 gs. Brazils. Home, the same.  
 At 7gs. East-Indies, out and home.  
 At 2 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.  
 At 2½ to 3 gs. Honduras,  
 At 1½ to 2½ gs. Canada, Newfoundland.  
 At 20s. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, Home.  
 At 60 gr. Southern, Whale Fishery out and home.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	... 3s. 4d.
The Half	ditto ditto	8 11 ..... 2 4
The Quar.	ditto ditto	4 5½ ..... 1 3
The 1 do.	ditto ditto	2 2½ ..... 0 7

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	5 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	3 10 0
Champions ..	4 0 0	Apple .....	4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mutton	veal	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1816.					
May 3 ..	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 6	7 0
10 ..	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 0
17 ..	5 4	5 3	6 0	5 6	7 2
24 ..	5 2	5 6	6 8	5 8	7 6

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs...	11½s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	.....	12s
Loaves, fine.....	.....	12s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.....	.....	12s

## COTTON TWIST.

May 20. Mule 1st quality, No.	40	3s.	8d.
	No. 120	8s.	3d.
—2d quality, No.	40	3s.	2d.
Discount—	12½	per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Apr 30. ..	38s 9d to 0 0	32s 0d to 44 3
May 7. ..	37s 3d 44 0	34s 0d 45 6
14. ..	35s 6d 39 6	34s 6d 46 0
21. ..	33s 6d — 0	36s 0d 47 0

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	21d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides ..	19d	45lb. per doz. 28
Crop hides for cut.	19d	Ditto 50 to 70... 56½
Flat Ordinary ..	18d	Seals, Large.... 9s
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 102s		
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.		

## Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	34	Palermo, per oz.	113d.
Amsterdam, us.	39-6	Leghona	47½
Ditto at sight	39 0	Genoa	44½
Rotterdam	12-2	Venice,	26 50
Hamb. us. 2½	35-10	Naples	39½
Altona us. 2½	35-11	Lisbon	57½
Paris, 1 d. d.	25-35	Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	25-55	Rio Janeiro	60
Madrid	34	Dublin	15½
Cadiz,	34	Cork	15½
Agio Bank of Holland,	2 per cent.		

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
May 2 ..	5 8 0	2 2 0	6 6 0
9 ..	5 8 0	2 2 0	6 6 0
16 ..	5 10 0	2 2 0	6 8 0
23 ..	5 5 0	2 4 0	6 6 0

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 23rd April, to 23rd May.

1816	Bank	3 p. Cent	3 p. Cent	4 p. Cent	Navy	Irish	Long An-	Imperial	Omnium.	5 p. cent.	India	India	Excheq	Consols	for Acc
April	Stock.	Consols.	Reduced	Consols.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	nuities.	3 p. Cent.		Scrup.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.		
23	258	61	61	76	92	89	15	7-16	17	—	180	6p	6p	62	
24	256	60	62	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	181	6p	6p	62	
25	St. Mark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	257	60	62	75	92	—	15	7-16	18	—	—	6p	6p	62	
27	259	60	61	75	92	89	15	7-16	18	—	184	6p	6p	62	
28	262	60	61	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	184	6p	6p	62	
29	261	61	62	76	93	90	15	9-16	19	—	—	6p	6p	62	
30	261	61	62	76	93	90	15	9-16	19	—	—	6p	6p	62	
May															
1	St. Luke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	6p	6p	62	
2	262	61	60	76	93	90	15	9-16	19	—	184	5p	6p	62	
3	261	61	60	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	184	5p	6p	62	
4	261	60	61	75	92	—	15	9-16	18	—	—	3p	4p	62	
5	260	60	61	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	184	3p	4p	62	
6	260	60	61	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	184	3p	4p	62	
7	260	60	61	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	184	3p	4p	62	
8	259	60	61	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	—	3p	5p	62	
9	262	60	62	75	92	—	15	—	18	—	185	3p	5p	62	
10	262	60	62	75	92	—	15	7-16	18	—	184	2p	5p	62	
11	262	60	61	75	92	—	15	7-16	18	—	—	3p	6p	62	
12	261	60	62	75	92	90	15	7-16	18	—	—	2p	7p	62	
13	260	60	62	75	92	90	15	7-16	18	—	—	1p	2p	62	
14	260	60	62	75	92	90	15	7-16	18	—	—	1p	1p	62	
15	260	60	62	75	92	90	15	7-16	18	—	—	1p	1p	62	
16	261	60	61	75	92	—	15	7-16	18	—	—	2p	4p	62	
17	—	61	62	76	93	—	—	—	19	—	—	5p	5p	62	
18	261	61	62	76	93	91	—	—	19	—	—	5p	6p	62	
19	262	61	62	76	93	—	15	9-16	19	—	185	4p	8p	63	
20	262	61	62	76	93	—	15	9-16	19	—	186	4p	4p	62	
21	262	61	62	76	93	—	15	9-16	19	—	186	2p	4p	62	
22	264	61	62	76	93	—	15	9-16	19	—	186	2p	4p	62	
23	Holy Thursday.														

## IRISH FUNDS.

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS  
From Apr. 20, to  
May 17

May	Irish Bank	Government De-	Government	Government De-	Government	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	City Dublin	Royal Canal	Omnium.
	Stock.	benture 3 1/2 per cent.	Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.	benture 5 per cent.	Stock, 5 per cent.		Stock.	Loan, 4 per cent.	Loan, 6 per cent.	Loan, 6 per cent.	Bonds.	Loan 6 per cent.	
2	206	78	78	103	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	206	78	78	103	103	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	206	78	78	103	103	—	—	—	80	0 1/2	—	—	—
9	206	79	79	103	103	—	—	—	82	0 1/2	—	—	—
10	206	79	79	103	103	—	—	—	82	0 1/2	—	—	—
11	—	79	79	103	103	—	—	—	80	0 1/2	—	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.	
	Apr. 29.	May 2.		Mar. 16.	Apr. 14.
3 per cent. ....	51 1/2	—	51 1/2	61	—
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—	—	—	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	83 1/2	—	83 1/2	par	97 1/2
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares .....	—	—	—	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.